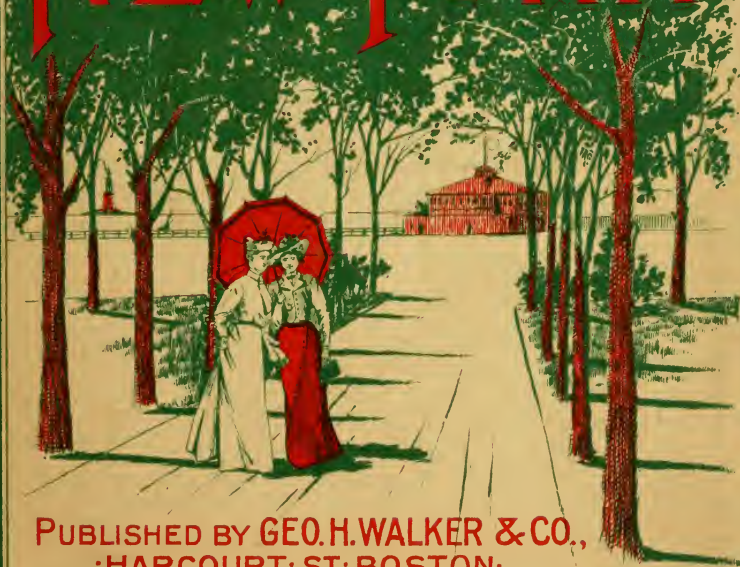


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GUIDE TO GREATER NEW YORK



PUBLISHED BY GEO. H. WALKER & CO.,
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Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

CITY HALL AND PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.

GUIDE TO

GREATER

NEW YORK



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NEW YORK.

THE coast was discovered by Giovanni de Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, who anchored his vessel in April, 1524, near the point of land now called Sandy Hook, and afterwards entered the bay and river. French adventurers, Ranlin Seculart and Jean Alphonse, about the year 1545 visited the same waters, and probably built works on Castleton Island below Albany, and it is claimed that a trace of the ruins may be seen.

The English title was partly based on the discovery of the North American coast by John Cabot, June 24, 1497, recorded on maps by his son, Sebastian. The "Half Moon," a Dutch vessel, commanded by Hendrick Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, seeking a western passage to China, anchored September 3, 1609, in the lower bay, and eight days later "went into the river," now the Hudson. On September 19, the "Half Moon" anchored at the point where Albany now stands. Dutch merchants commissioned a ship in the summer of 1610, for trade to New Netherland, and in 1612 other vessels were sent for the same object.

A few huts were built on the southern point of Manhattan Island, and were the beginning of New Amsterdam. Even earlier, Hendrick Christiaensen had erected a strong house on the west bank of the Hudson, just below Albany, and called it Fort Nassau, but it was abandoned in 1617.

In 1621, the Dutch West India Company succeeded the earlier traders. The first colony came to New Netherland under the auspices of this company in 1623. Eight men were left on Manhattan Island, and others settled on the west shore of Long Island. Other vessels followed, and in 1625 the population had increased to two hundred.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. PILGRIM STATUE.

The next year the government of the settlement was made more important, with Peter Minuit as director-general, assisted by a committee of five. He purchased of the Indians, Manhattan Island, for small wares and goods valued at twenty-four dollars. In 1628, the village was named Fort Amsterdam, and a fort was erected of the same name near the Bowling Green in 1635, and was standing up to 1791.

In 1633, Director-General Wouter Van Twiller arrived in Manhattan, bringing with him a company of soldiers, the first to arrive in the province. The earliest defences were at Pearl Street, "the Road to the Ferry," and consisted of a blockhouse and a two-gun battery. The Slip Battery of ten guns was near Coenties Slip. The Stadt Huys Battery of five guns; the Whitehall Battery of fifteen guns. The Stadt Huys (City Hall) stood on the site of No. 73 Pearl Street.

Bowling Green was the first parade ground, village green, and used for all outdoor public occasions. Here, in 1658, was the first marketplace.

In 1631, the ship "New Netherland," of eight hundred tons, mounting ten guns, was built in the Manhattan shipyard.

Pearl Street, the oldest in the city, was built in 1633, and Bridge Street was soon laid out.

In 1653, the West India Company incorporated New Amsterdam as a city, then having one thousand inhabitants and one hundred and twenty houses.

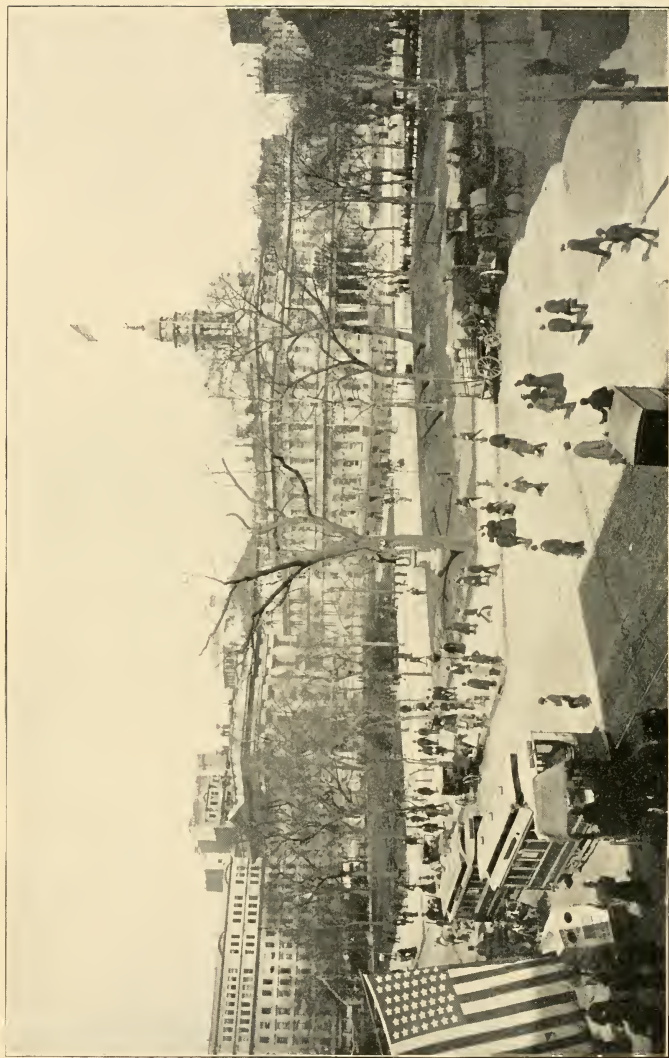
In 1655, negroes were purchased from the slave ships, and resold to Virginia planters.

The first Custom House stood at the corner of State and Whitehall streets, during the administration of Peter Stuyvesant.

In 1664, Colonel Nicols, the personal representative of the Duke of York, arrived in the bay with an English fleet, and forced the Dutch to surrender Manhattan Island. He set up a government, and summoned two delegates from each town to consider a code,—"the Duke's Laws,"—which was accepted, as the colony were powerless to do otherwise. The Dutch reconquered the island in 1673, but the conquest was not known to the States-General when the Treaty of Westminster was signed, providing for the restoration by England and Holland of all lands captured during the war. On October 15, 1674, orders reached Colve, the director-general, to give up New Netherland. The transfer of the province from the Dutch took place November 9, 1674. Major Edmund Andros, the new governor of the territories of the Duke of York in America, took possession.

In 1683, Thomas Dongan was governor, afterwards Earl of Limerick. Benjamin Fletcher was governor from 1692 to 1698, and was succeeded by the Earl of Bellomont.

In 1692, the first post office was established.



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CITY HALL AND PARK.

In 1693, the first printing press used.

In 1709, slave market at foot of Wall Street.

From 1710 to 1719, Robert Hunter was governor.

1732, first stage from New York to Boston.

In 1741, "Negro Plot." A large number of negroes and a Catholic priest were unjustly executed by the deluded populace.

From 1743 to 1753, Admiral George Clinton was governor.

In 1752, the Royal Exchange was opened on Broad street.

In 1751, trustees were appointed by the Assembly to take charge of funds raised for a college.

In 1752, Trinity Church offered to give land for the college.

In 1754, King's College received its charter, and the building was erected, 1756-60, on college land, between Barclay, Church, and Murray streets, and College Place.

The "Sons of Liberty" opposed the Stamp Act in 1765, and burned the effigy of the English governor on Bowling Green.

The statue of George III, which stood on the Bowling Green up to the time of the commencement of the revolutionary acts, was pulled down by the patriots and destroyed.

The Chamber of Commerce was incorporated in 1770.

In 1774, the ship "Nancy" was not allowed to land her cargo of tea.

At the evacuation of Boston by the British army, Washington marched his forces to New York, and on July 19, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read to the troops.

In August, a large fleet of vessels arrived in the bay with an army of thirty-one thousand men, under Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis, and Hessian officers. The British army was landed, and defeated Putnam's army at Brooklyn. At Harlem Heights the Americans defeated the British in several encounters, and finally retired into Westchester. At this time a fire broke out in the city, which destroyed four hundred and ninety-three houses.

✓ In November, General Howe's army stormed the works of Fort Washington, taking prisoners the garrison. From this time the British held possession of the city until the end of the war.

On November 25, 1783, the rear guard of the British army left the battery, and the American army under Washington, with Clinton and other general officers, marched into the city. At Fraunce's Tavern, corner of Broad and Pearl streets, Washington bade farewell to his officers.

City Hall Park was, in the early days of New York, much larger than at present, and extended beyond Duane Street, and in 1785 the "Bridewell," "Almshouse," the "New Jail," and the "Gallows" stood near Chambers Street. The jail is now the Hall of Records, near the bridge, but all the other

buildings are gone. The present City Hall was built on the park in 1803-1812.

In 1786, the first city directory had eight hundred and forty-six names.

The first American Congress under the Constitution met in 1789 in the old City Hall, corner of Wall and Broad streets. On April 30, 1789, Livingston, chancellor of the State of New York, administered the oath of office to Washington, first President of the United States.

On July 11, 1804, occurred the fatal duel between Alexander Hamilton, the distinguished soldier of the Revolution and the first Secretary of the Treasury, and Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States. Burr mortally wounded Hamilton, and he died the next day.

In the War of 1812, the city and forts in the harbor were held by a garrison of twenty-three thousand men, and a large number of privateers were sent out.

The "Clermont," the first steamer, was built in 1807, by Robert Fulton, inventor, and made a trip from New York to Albany.

The first steamer, the "Phœnix," for ocean service, was built by Col. John Stevens of Hoboken in 1807, and made the passage from New York to Philadelphia.

The "Savannah," a steamer built in New York, was the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic.

In 1824, General Lafayette welcomed.

October 26, 1825, the Erie Canal was completed.

The Croton Aqueduct was begun in 1835, and water was introduced into the city in 1842; the works completed in 1845. The watershed of lakes and reservoirs is about thirty-five miles from the city.

In December, 1835, the lower part of the city was burned, seven hundred buildings and twenty million dollars' worth of property being destroyed.

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

GREATER NEW YORK.

The city now consists of five boroughs, *Manhattan* (Island), the *Bronx* (north of East River), *Brooklyn*, *Queens* (suburbs of Brooklyn), and *Richmond* (Staten Island).

The consolidation of these municipalities into one great city of three hundred and twenty square miles and three million population was accomplished by the affirmative vote of the people in 1894; a charter was granted by the State in 1896, and went into effect January 1, 1898.

Population of New York from early settlement to present time—all the boroughs being included in the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—is as follows:—

1653.....	1,120	1835.....	253,028
1661.....	1,743	1840.....	312,710
1673.....	2,500	1845.....	358,310
1696.....	4,455	1850.....	515,547
1731.....	8,256	1855.....	629,904
1750.....	10,000	1860.....	813,669
1756.....	10,530	1865.....	726,836
1771.....	21,865	1870.....	942,292
1774.....	22,361	1875.....	1,041,886
1786.....	23,688	1880.....	1,206,299
1790.....	33,131	1890.....	1,515,301
1800.....	60,489	1892.....	1,801,639
1805.....	75,587	1893.....	1,891,306
1810.....	96,373	1897.....	1,957,284
1816.....	100,619	*1898.....	3,350,000
1820.....	123,706	*1899.....	3,549,558
1825.....	166,136	*1900.....	3,595,936
1830.....	202,589		

*Estimated.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET, FIFTH AVENUE AND BROADWAY.

Population of the towns from the State Census of 1892, now included in Greater New York:—

New York City.....	1,801,739
Brooklyn	995,276
Richmond County	53,452
Flushing..	19,802
Hempstead.....	17,556
Jamaica.....	14,441
Long Island City.....	30,506
Newtown	17,549
East Chester, West Chester, and Pelham	35,006
	<hr/> 2,985,422

Assessed Valuation of Greater New York Real Estate. Assessed valuation of the Borough of *Manhattan* for the year 1899 compared with the year 1898:—

1898.	1899.	Increase.
\$1,754,982,400	\$2,054,908,875	\$299,920,475

Assessed valuation of the Borough of *Bronx* for the year 1899 compared with the year 1898:—

1898.	1899.	Increase.
\$101,585,523	\$123,702,030	\$22,116,507

Assessed valuation of the Borough of *Brooklyn* for the year 1899 compared with the year 1897:—

1897.	1899.	Increase.
\$570,107,742	\$609,822,267	\$39,714,525

Assessed valuation of the borough of *Queens* for the year 1899 compared with the year 1897:—

1897.	1899.	Increase.
\$82,683,593	\$103,752,600	\$21,068,007

Assessed valuation of the Borough of *Richmond* for the year 1899 compared with the year 1897:—

1897.	1899.	Increase.
\$24,371,551	\$40,264,692	\$15,894,141

Total assessed valuation of the real estate of the five boroughs of Greater New York for the year 1899 was \$2,932,445,464. The personal valuation for the year 1899 was \$545,906,565, making a grand total of \$3,478,352,029.

Battery Park, on the southern point of ancient New York, contains twenty-one acres of land with large shade trees. Here are located the Revenue Barge office and ferries to Brooklyn and Staten Island. A statue of John Erics-



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. BOWLING GREEN.

son, erected in 1893, stands on the park. The park was the site of the original New Amsterdam, and at an early date a battery was built, and was rebuilt at the time of the Revolution. In 1805 a fort was completed and named Fort Clinton, and is the same now known as Castle Garden.

Castle Garden was erected as a fort in 1805 by the United States government and was then some distance from the mainland. The waterway between was afterward filled in. In 1822 the fort, then known as Castle Clinton, was ceded to New York City. The building was used as a theatre and opera-house up to 1855, when the city government occupied the place as a depot for immigrants.

The Aquarium at Castle Garden is open to the public without charge.

American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, was organized in 1825.

The American Seamen's Friend Society, 70 Wall Street, was established in 1828.

The first tavern in New York was a stone building, near what is now Pearl Street and Coenties Slip. Built in 1642.

Martin Krigler built his tavern at Bowling Green in 1643. The house was afterwards known as the King's Arm Tavern, and in Revolutionary days was the headquarters of General Gage.

Burns's Coffee-House, on Broadway, north of Trinity Churchyard, was on the site of the Boreel Building.

A theatre was built in 1761, at Nassau and Beekman streets, where Temple Court now stands.

The John Street Theatre was built on the north side of John Street in 1767, near Broadway. It was taken down in 1798.

Bull's Head Tavern was in Bowery Lane.

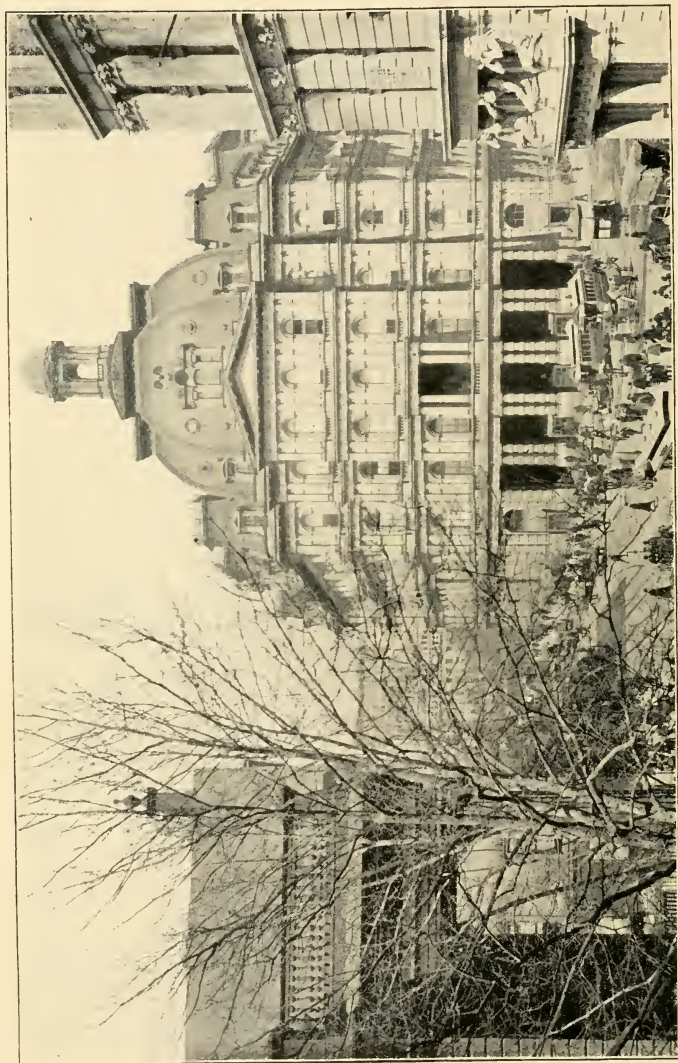
Nassau Street Theatre was built on the east side of the town, then called Kip, between John Street and Maiden Lane. Built of wood and opened March 5, 1750. The first playhouse erected in New York. In 1753 another theatre was built on its site, and was in a few years used as a church. It was torn down in 1765.

La Montagne Tavern was opposite the present City Hall Park.

Park Theatre was on the site of Nos. 21 to 25 Park Row. It was opened January 29, 1798, and burned May 25, 1820. It was rebuilt in 1821 and again destroyed by fire December 16, 1848. All the great actors of this country, and those from abroad, played in this theatre the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Merchants' Coffee-House was at the corner of Water and Wall streets.

Fraunce's Tavern, originally the homestead of the DeLancey family, was a brick building, erected in 1730 at the corner of Pearl and Broad streets. The estate was sold in 1762 to Samuel Fraunce, who opened it as a tavern and named



POST OFFICE.

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

it the Queen Catharine. It was well patronized by the townspeople for social gatherings. The Chamber of Commerce for many years had headquarters at the tavern. Washington, while in New York, made it his headquarters, and in the assembly room delivered his farewell address to the officers of the Continental Army in 1783.

French's Hotel occupied the site of the Pulitzer Building.

Golden Eagle Inn stood until 1893 back of the Broadway Central Hotel.

Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, 46 Catharine Street, was founded in 1818. The Mariners' church, library, and reading-room is maintained by the society.

The Old Dutch Vauxhall was at the corner of Warren and Greenwich streets.

Salvation Army. Headquarters, 111 Reade Street. Barracks for meetings are located in different parts of the city.

Vauxhall was on Broadway near Broome Street.

The Bank Clearing House, Cedar Street, east of Broadway, was occupied by the Clearing House Association in January, 1896. It was built of marble, and is one of the finest buildings in the city.

Newspapers. The first was the *Gazette*, printed from 1725 to 1741; *The Weekly Journal*, 1733-1746; *Evening Post*, 1746-1747; *Independent Reflector*, 1752-1754; *Mercury*, 1752-1783; *Pacquet*, 1753-1767; *American Chronicle*, 1761-1762; *The New York Journal*, 1766-1787; *The Argus*, 1787-1800; *American Citizen*, 1800-1810; *Chronicle*, 1766; *New Gazetteer*, or *The Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser*, 1773-1775; *Rivingston's New York Loyal Gazette*, 1777-1783; *Constitutional Gazette*, 1775; *The American Watchman*, 1800-1810; *New York Packet* and *The American Advertiser*, 1776; *New York Daily Advertiser*, 1785; *Independent Journal*, 1787; *Gazette*, 1788-1840; *United States Gazette*, 1789-1790; *Minerva*, 1793; *The Commercial Advertiser*, 1797; *The Evening Post*, 1801; and the *Currier Mercantile Advertiser*, *Columbian*, and *National Advocate* were all published near the beginning of the nineteenth century. The prominent papers at the present time are the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *World*, *Times*, *News*, *Press*, *Journal*, *Mail* and *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Staats Zeitung*.

The General Post-office is at the junction of Broadway and Park Row.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has its headquarters at the Morse Building, 140 Nassau Street.

Bar Association of New York, Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street.

The Lawyers' Club, 120 Broadway.

New York Stock Exchange, Broad and New streets. The building is of marble and granite.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY AND ASSAY BUILDING.

Subtreasury of the United States is on Wall Street, corner of Nassau Street, and extending to Pine Street. The site was originally where the City Hall stood when it was occupied by the first Congress of the United States in 1789, and, as Federal Hall, was the scene of the first inauguration. Congress abandoned the building when it assembled at Philadelphia. The building was used afterwards by the government as the Custom House, and was torn down in 1834. The present building was completed in 1841, and was occupied as the Custom House until 1862, when the old Merchants Exchange Building was taken for the Custom House and the Subtreasury occupied the building. It is constructed of stone, of Greek style, with eight large columns supporting the porch, and has stone steps the width of the front of the building. In the centre of the steps is the heroic-sized bronze statue of Washington, unveiled November 26, 1883. Set in the pedestal is a slab of red sandstone that formed part of the flooring of the balcony of Federal Hall when Washington, standing on this identical stone in the balcony on this spot, took the oath of office as first President of the United States, April 30, 1789.

United States Assay Office. The building on Wall Street adjoining the Subtreasury; a branch of the United States Mint Building; built in 1823; has been occupied by the assay office since 1853.

Coffee Exchange, corner of Pearl and Beaver streets, was organized in 1882.

Consolidated Petroleum and Stock Exchange, corner of Broadway and Exchange Place.

The Middle Dutch Church, Nassau Street, of ancient Dutch style, with wooden steeple, stood on the site of the Mutual Life Building, and was erected in 1729. The church was used as a prison by the English during the Revolution, and more than three thousand of the American army were confined there. The old church was sold in 1844 to the United States government, and was used for a while as the post-office.

The Bronze Statue of Nathan Hale, the martyr of the Revolution, stands on City Hall Park, near Broadway and Wall Street, and was erected by the Sons of the Revolution in 1893.

Burton's Chambers Street Theatre, originally Palmer's Opera House, was opened February 4, 1844, for grand opera. It was occupied by Christy's Minstrels during the summer of 1846, and leased by Burton, July, 1848. It was afterwards named the American Theatre. In 1857 it was leased to the United States government and occupied for offices. The building was sold in January, 1876, and the site is now occupied by the American News Company.

Free Circulating Library was founded in 1880. It has four buildings: 49 Bond Street, 135 Second Avenue, 226 West Forty-second Street, and 251 West Thirteenth Street. It was incorporated on March 15, 1880, and reincorporated April 18, 1884. The library has more than seventy-five thousand volumes. It has

received large donations of books and money from citizens, and yearly grants of money from the city.

New York College of Dentistry, Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, was chartered in 1866.

Barnum's Museum was opened on Chambers Street in 1810, where the Court House now stands. Scudder's American Museum was purchased in 1841, and the curiosities removed to Broadway and Ann Street, where the New York Herald Building stands, by P. T. Barnum. It was partly burned in 1864, and was destroyed by fire, July, 1865. It was then established at 539-541 Broadway, and burned March 3, 1868. It opened again on south side Fourteenth Street, and was burned December 24, 1872.

Astor Place Opera House was opened November 22, 1847. Here took place the Macready riot on May 9, 1849. It was renamed the New York Theatre in 1852. In 1854 it was sold to the Mercantile Library Association, and named Clinton Hall. In 1890 the building was demolished and the new Clinton Hall and Mercantile Library building erected on the site.

Brougham's Lyceum Theatre on Broadway near Broome Street was opened December, 1850. It was named Wallack's Theatre in 1855, and torn down in 1869.

The Kennedy House was built in 1760, afterwards the Washington House. It stood where the Washington Building now stands, No. 1 Broadway. It was General Putnam's headquarters previous to the battle of Long Island, and was occupied at different times by Lord Howe, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, Benedict Arnold, and Talleyrand.

Tripler Hall, on Broadway opposite Bond Street, was burned January 8, 1854. It was rebuilt and opened September 18 as the New York Theatre and Opera House. Within a few years it bore the names of Laura Keene's Varieties, Burton's Theatre, and Winter Garden Building in 1864. It was destroyed by fire, March 23, 1867.

Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street. Organized April 5, 1768. Incorporated March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by State of New York, April 13, 1784.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Foreign Imports at the Port of New York. Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise (including coin and bullion) imported into the port of New York for twenty years ended June 30, compared with the total imports of the United States.

Fiscal year ended June 30.

	New York.	United States.
1879.....	\$314,115,362	\$466,073,775
1880.....	543,595,398	760,989,056
1881.....	535,753,818	753,240,125
1882.....	521,275,897	767,111,964
1883.....	508,700,476	751,670,305
1884.....	486,355,355	705,123,955
1885.....	406,035,435	620,769,652
1886.....	434,548,789	674,029,792
1887.....	497,936,845	752,490,560
1888.....	510,268,432	783,295,100
1889.....	479,428,125	774,094,725
1890.....	527,497,196	823,286,735
1891.....	553,188,712	881,175,643
1892.....	576,246,119	897,057,002
1893.....	560,864,234	910,768,555
1894.....	483,835,595	740,730,293
1895.....	513,241,192	788,565,904
1896.....	530,904,931	842,026,925
1897.....	556,948,811	880,278,419
1898.....	496,397,952	767,369,109



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.

Domestic Exports from the Port of New York. Statement exhibiting the value of domestic merchandise (including coin and bullion) exported from the port of New York for twenty years ended June 30, compared with the total domestic exports of the United States.

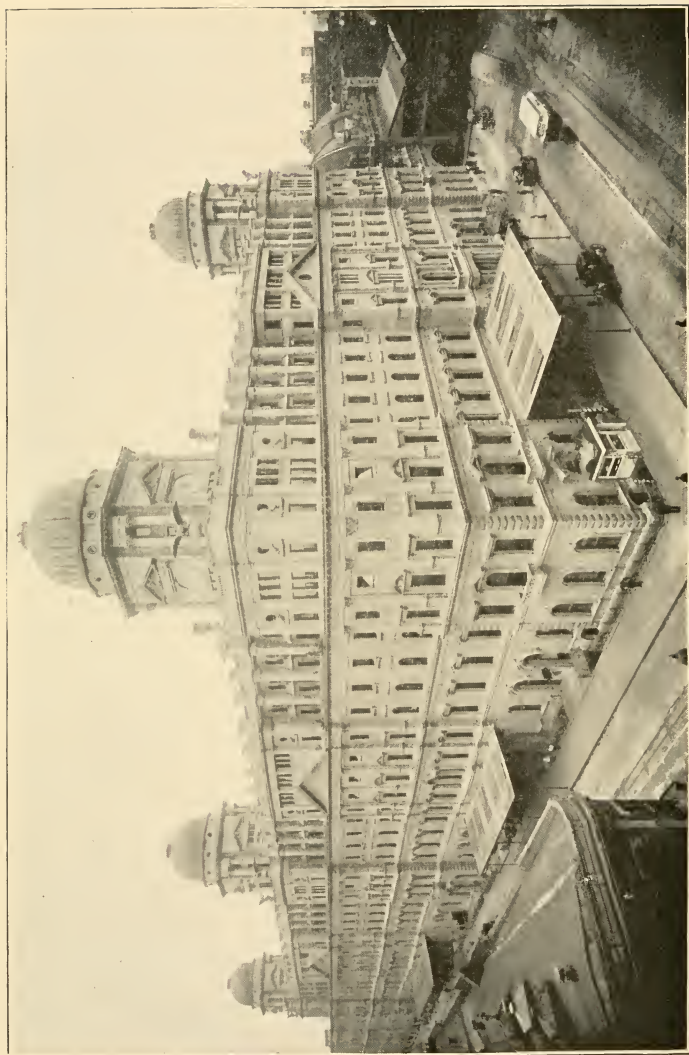
Fiscal year ended June 30.

	New York.	United States.
1879.....	\$338,817,546	\$717,093,777
1880.....	338,441,664	833,294,246
1881.....	402,305,090	898,152,891
1882.....	370,497,741	776,720,003
1883.....	362,571,653	825,846,813
1884.....	363,055,394	775,190,487
1885.....	349,939,225	751,059,056
1886.....	346,412,339	717,888,646
1887.....	319,357,498	725,733,263
1888.....	325,789,244	717,057,608
1889.....	380,652,425	810,497,603
1890.....	370,322,430	881,076,017
1891.....	433,299,274	971,243,548
1892.....	461,772,231	1,075,818,429
1893.....	452,535,663	956,658,192
1894.....	452,644,968	972,761,378
1895.....	401,150,796	889,730,334
1896.....	491,400,781	1,023,331,382
1897.....	467,624,856	1,127,701,948
1898.....	486,238,059	1,268,591,929

Foreign Exports from the Port of New York. Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise (including coin and bullion) exported from the port of New York for twenty years ended June 30, compared with the total foreign exports of the United States.

Fiscal year ended June 30.

	New York.	United States.
1879.....	\$12,409,385	\$19,541,057
1880.....	12,192,062	19,487,331
1881.....	16,429,998	23,631,302
1882.....	16,162,827	23,239,733
1883.....	21,166,859	29,812,922
1884.....	21,557,810	32,456,505
1885.....	17,828,096	33,362,224
1886.....	21,573,887	34,099,594
1887.....	15,153,385	26,447,639



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GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

1888.....	\$16,108,015	\$25,311,082
1889.....	16,727,560	28,545,305
1890.....	15,845,974	28,901,087
1891.....	13,404,649	22,190,904
1892.....	23,202,528	37,465,605
1893.....	20,965,507	40,425,165
1894.....	24,837,828	46,808,520
1895.....	19,898,326	31,571,598
1896.....	17,058,504	32,227,173
1897.....	11,637,505	25,599,826
1898.....	14,319,405	33,402,031

St. Peter's Church, Barclay and Church streets, is the oldest Roman Catholic organization in the city. The first church was erected in 1786, and in 1836 the present stone church was erected on its site.

St. Patrick's Church, Mott and Prince streets, was built in 1815, and is the oldest of the Catholic church buildings in the city.

The Grand Central Station, East Forty-second Street and Fourth (Park) Avenue, is one of the largest railroad stations in the country. It was thoroughly remodelled in 1898. A stairway leads to the Third Avenue Elevated Railway, which connects with Brooklyn. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the New York & Harlem Railroad, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad occupy the station as their New York terminus.

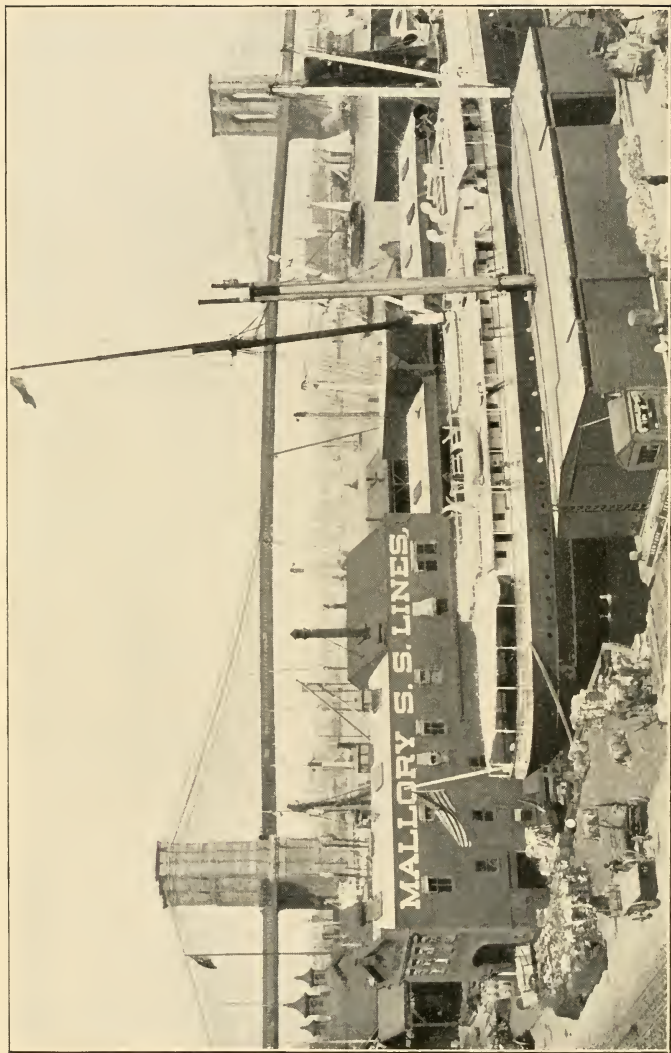
The West Shore and the Ontario & Western Railroads and connections. Terminus is at Weehawken, north of Hoboken, and connects by ferries with New York.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Morris & Essex Railroads. Depot in Hoboken, ferries to Barclay Street and Christopher Street, New York.

Erie Railroad, Chicago & Erie Railroad, New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad, New Jersey Northern Railroad and connections. Station is at Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, connecting with New York by ferries to Chambers Street and West Twenty-third Street.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, Baltimore & Ohio, and Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and connections. Ferry, Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty Street, New York. The Baltimore & Ohio (Royal Blue Line) has another terminus at South Ferry, connecting with all the elevated railways.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, New Jersey Midland. Station in Jersey City, and connects by ferries with Desbrosses, Cortlandt, and West Twenty-third streets.



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BROOKLYN BRIDGE, EAST RIVER.

The New York & Putnam Railroad (a division of the New York Central Railroad) to Brewster's, connecting with the Harlem Railroad, New York & New England Railroad. Its station is at the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street terminus of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway, New York.

Long Island Railroad. Station, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and station on East River, in Long Island City, with ferries to New York.

The Statue of Abraham De Peyster stands in Bowling Green Park.

Bronze Statue to Benjamin Franklin stands in Printing House Square, and was unveiled in 1872.

New York Typographical Society, 106 Fulton Street.

National Guard, State of New York, in Manhattan Borough. First Brigade: Ninth Regiment, armory, West Fourteenth Street; Twelfth Regiment, armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street; Twenty-second Regiment, armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway; First Battery, armory, 340 West Forty-fourth Street.

Fifth Brigade: Seventh Regiment, armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street; Eighth Regiment, armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; Sixty-ninth Regiment, armory, Third Avenue and Seventh Street; Seventy-first Regiment, armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; Second Battery, armory, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street; Squadron A, armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; Signal Corps, armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Naval Reserve: First Naval Battalion, U. S. S. "New Hampshire," foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

Brooklyn Bridge. Connects Manhattan Borough and Brooklyn Borough, over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan Borough, to Sands and Washington streets, Brooklyn Borough. The bridge was begun January 3, 1870, and was opened May 24, 1883. It cost \$2,100,000 up to December 1, 1897. Width of bridge, 85 feet; length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches; length of each land span, 930 feet; length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches; length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet. Total length of carriage way, 5,989 feet. Total length of bridge, 6,537 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 278 feet.

Cooper Union, junction of the Bowery, Third and Fourth avenues and Seventh Street, is a large brownstone-front building, with seven floors, occupied for the instruction of thousands of students. The library has more than thirty-five thousand volumes. It was endowed by Peter Cooper.

Old Bowery Theatre was on the west side of the Bowery, below Canal Street. It was built in 1826 and opened in October of that year. Here Forrest, Malibran, and Charlotte Cushman played.

Thalia Theatre, Bowery, near Chatham Square, was the "Old Bowery Theatre" of fifty years ago.



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MARTYRS' MONUMENT, TRINITY CHURCHYARD.

Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, is a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The building was built of sandstone in 1885, and contains parlors, reading-room, library, and large hall.

New England Society, 32 Liberty Street, was founded in 1805.

Windsor Theatre, 45 Bowery, was built on site of first Windsor Theatre.

Miner's Bowery Theatre, Bowery, near Broome Street.

St. George's Society, 70 Broad Street.

London Theatre, 235 Bowery.

St. John's Chapel, Varick Street (Protestant Episcopal), was built in 1807. The front has a Corinthian porch the height of the building, supported by four large columns of stone. A handsome spire of wood, 214½ feet high, has a tower clock. The burying ground lies on either side of the church.

St. John's Burying Ground is between Hudson, Leroy, and Clarkson streets, with St. John's Chapel adjoining, and was established in 1830.

Hudson Park is bounded by Hudson, Leroy, and Clarkson streets.

St. Augustine's Chapel, 105 East Houston Street (Protestant Episcopal), was erected in 1877. In the building is the chapel of the Mission House. A tall spire ornaments the front elevation, and contains a bell made in 1700 and given in 1704 to the first English parish church in New York by the Bishop of London.

Trinity Church, Broadway and Rector Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized by an Act passed by the Colonial Assembly in 1693. In 1697 a royal charter was granted, and in March of that year a small wooden building, on the site of the present church, was opened for service. In 1705 a royal grant of the Queen's Farm, comprising a large tract of land bordering on the North River, within the present city limits, was made to Trinity Church. A great deal of this land has been disposed of by the church, but what remains of the land and buildings thereon is valued at more than eleven million dollars, with an annual income to the church of more than half a million dollars.

About 1737 the first church edifice was rebuilt, and was destroyed by fire in 1776. The second church was built on the site of the old church in 1788.

The present church was erected in 1846, being the third edifice erected on the original site. It is of Gothic style, with a spire 284 feet high. In the tower is a fine chime of bells. The ancient burying ground is on both sides of the church.

Trinity Churchyard, Broadway, opposite Wall Street, surrounds Trinity Church. Here are buried many of the old settlers of the city and generations of their descendants. Among them are Captain Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake;" Alexander Hamilton, Matthew L. Davis, Albert Gallatin, Robert Fulton, Bishop Benjamin Moore, Brig. Gen. Third Earl of Stirling of the Revolutionary army; Benjamin Faneuil, father of Peter Faneuil; William Bradford, printer, died 1752,



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SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH AND YARD.

aged ninety-two years; Charlotte Temple, Gen. Phil Kearny, Gen. John Lamb, Lieut.-Gov. James De Lancey, Francis Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The monument to the American soldiers who died in the prison pens during the occupation of the city by the British, stands on the grounds facing Pine Street. In the ground around the monument lie the remains of these patriots.

Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome Street, is built of brick.

St. Nicholas Hotel, 4 Washington Place.

John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 44 John Street. It was organized in 1766, and in 1768 a stone church was built on John Street and called Wesley Chapel. A second church was erected on the same site in 1817, and in 1841 the present church was built.

St. Paul's Chapel, corner of Broadway and Vesey Street (Protestant Episcopal), was built in 1764-66. It is the oldest church edifice in the city. Its handsome colonial spire is at the rear of the building. The adjoining burying ground contains many interesting memorials of the dead.

St. Paul's Churchyard is on Broadway, between Vesey and Fulton streets. Many distinguished persons are buried in this ground. Among them are Major Job Sumner of the Massachusetts Continental line, Major John Lucas of the Georgia line, Lieut.-Col. Beverly Robinson, Philip Blum, sailing master of flagship "Saratoga," Battle of Lake Champlain; Col. Etienne Marie Becket, the Sieur de Rochefontaine of Count Rochambeau's army, and Capt. Baron de Rehenau, Hessian officer. There are monuments to Thomas Addis, Emmet, Irish patriot, and to George Frederick Cooke, the actor.

Astor House, Broadway, Barclay and Vesey streets, has been a noted hotel for more than half a century. It has a solid granite front, and is nearly opposite the post office.

St. Matthew's Church, 354 Broome Street, was organized in 1653, and is the oldest Lutheran society in the city. In 1841 a church in Walker Street was purchased. In 1868 the church in Broome Street was bought from the Baptists.

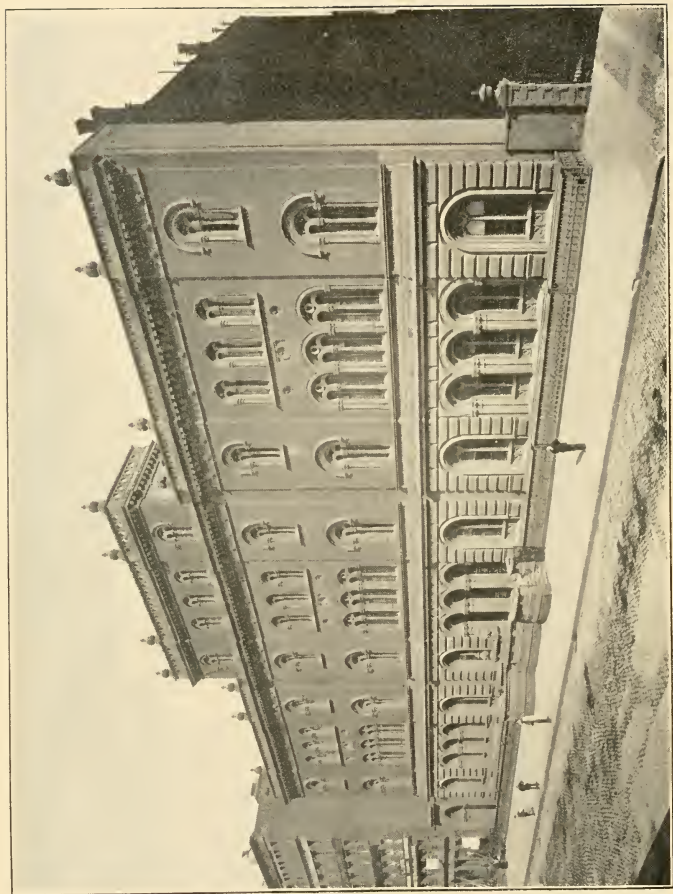
University Place Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845 by members from the Duane Street Church. The present church, built of stone, was erected in 1844.

Niblo's Theatre, each side of Broadway, between Prince Street and Houston Street, was opened in May, 1843, and burned September, 1846. It was rebuilt in 1849, burned May 1872, and again rebuilt in 1872.

Peter Cooper Statue is in the park opposite Cooper Union.

Bronze Statue of Horace Greeley, in the front entrance to the Tribune office, was unveiled in 1890.

S. S. Cox. Bronze statue erected by the letter carriers on Astor Place.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

ASTOR LIBRARY.

New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, 63 Park Street.

Women's Prison Association, 110 Second Avenue.

Women's Auxilliary Board Missions, 283 Fourth Avenue.

Astor Library, Lafayette Place, was incorporated January 1, 1849. It was founded by a bequest of \$400,000 in the will of John Jacob Astor and opened to the public in 1854. In 1859 William B. Astor, son of the founder, gave \$550,000 for building a second building in Lafayette Place. In 1881 John Jacob Astor, grandson of the founder, built the third hall, giving \$800,000. The buildings are of brownstone, two hundred feet front by one hundred feet deep. The library contains three hundred thousand books and twenty-five thousand pamphlets.

Cooper Union Library, in the Cooper Institute, was founded by Peter Cooper April 29, 1859. There are more than forty thousand volumes in the library.

New York Society Library, 67 University Place, was founded in 1700, and is the oldest library in the city. In 1754 the library was placed in charge of trustees, and until 1795 was located in the City Hall. In 1795 a large building was erected for the library on Nassau Street. In 1836 the building was sold and the books were removed to the rooms of the Mechanics' Society, in Chambers Street, where they remained until 1840, when a new building at the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street was completed. In 1853 this building was sold, and the books were kept in the Bible House until 1856, when the present library building was completed. There are about one hundred thousand volumes in the library.

Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett streets.

Laura Keene's Varieties, Broadway, near Houston Street, was opened November 18, 1856. In 1863 it was opened as Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre and torn down 1880.

Broadway Athenæum, Broadway, opposite Waverly Place, was opened January 23, 1865. It was opened as Daly's New Fifth Avenue Theatre in January, 1873, and in 1881 was changed to Harrigan & Hart's New Theatre Comique. The building was burned December 23, 1884.

Biographical Society of America, 109 University Place.

Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1786. First church was erected in 1818, and known as the Bowery Village Church. The building was later removed to Seventh Street, and was again removed to Third Avenue. In 1836 the present church was erected.

Middle Collegiate Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street. Built its first church in 1729 on Nassau Street. The second church was in Lafayette Place from 1839 to 1887. In 1892 the third church was erected on Second Avenue.

The Mercantile Library, junction of Eighth Street, Astor Place, and Lafayette Place, was founded November 9, 1820. The association erected in 1830 the first Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, on the site

where Temple Court now stands. In 1854 the library was removed to the Astor Place Opera House. In 1891 the opera house was taken down, and the second Clinton Hall was erected on its site by the library trustees and the Clinton Hall Association. There are about two hundred and seventy-five thousand volumes in the library.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, 65 Wall Street, was founded in 1841. It has three chapels and a sailors' home.

Germania Theatre, East Eighth Street, near Broadway, was formerly the Eighth Street Theatre.

St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1791. The edifice is of Colonial style, with high porch, heavy pillars and steeple, and was constructed in 1829. On the wall of the church is a tablet in memory of Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant, whose remains are interred in a tomb belonging to the church.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was built in 1840 of brownstone.

Bible House, Third and Fourth avenues, from Eighth to Ninth streets, is owned by the American Bible Society. It is six stories high and covers the whole block. Here are located the offices, library, and publishing departments of the society. A score of societies connected with religious work have rooms in the building.

The American Bible Society was organized in New York in May, 1816.

Ladies' Christian Union, 49 West Ninth Street.

Tompkins Square, between Avenues A and B and East Seventh and East Tenth streets, is about ten acres in extent.

Holland Society of New York was organized and incorporated in 1885. It is formed of descendants of Dutch citizens of America in the male line prior to 1675.

New East River Bridge. Tower foundations in Manhattan Borough are at foot of Delancey Slip, and in Brooklyn Borough between South Fifth and South Sixth streets. The main span is 1,600 feet; entire bridge between terminals, 7,200 feet; width of bridge, 118 feet; height of bridge above high water, 135 feet; height of centre of cables at top of towers above high water, 335 feet. The bridge will end at Norfolk Street, Manhattan Borough; at west of Roebling Street, in borough of Brooklyn. The estimated cost is \$12,000,000.

American Yacht Club has its rendezvous and clubhouse at Milton Point, Long Island Sound.

Cedar Park is bounded by Sedgwick Avenue, Juliet Street, Walton and Mott avenues.

Grand Army of the Republic has fifty-five posts, with headquarters for each throughout the city.

Jeanette Park, Coenties Slip, between Front and South streets.

Grace Church, Broadway, near Tenth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1808. The first church was erected at the corner of Broadway and Rector Street. The present church was erected in 1844, with walls of white limestone and the spire of marble in Gothic architecture.

North Baptist Church, 234 West Eleventh Street. The society was organized in 1827. The first church was built on Christopher Street in 1828 and the present church erected in 1882.

St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street, is opposite Grace Church.

First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The society was formed in 1717, and the first meetings were held in City Hall. In 1719 the Wall Street Church was opened, and in 1740 George Whitefield preached in the church. The present church was erected in 1845, and is of Gothic style, with a large tower with belfry.

Presbyterian House, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The building was formerly the home of the Lenox family. Here are the Home and Foreign Mission Board, the Board of Church Election, the Woman's Boards, and other Presbyterian Societies.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 123 West Twelfth Street, was organized in 1797. In 1845 the Union Presbyterian Church on Prince Street was purchased by the society and the present church opened in 1849.

Tammany Society, East Fourteenth Street, was organized in 1789 and occupies a large brick building with spacious hall.

Tammany Hall General Committee occupies the building of the Tammany Society. It is a political organization.

Girls' High School, 36 East Twelfth Street.

Star Theatre, Broadway and Thirteenth Street (formerly Wallack's Theatre), was opened in 1861. In 1881 it was known as the Germania Theatre, and in 1883 was named the Star.

Fourteenth Street Theatre, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, was built in 1866, and rebuilt 1871 as the Lyceum.

Tony Pastor's Theatre, East Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue.

Academy of Music, corner of Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. The first building was erected in 1854, and burned May, 1866. The present building was erected in 1868.

The Old Guard of the City of New York, corner Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was organized as the Light Guard in 1826 and as the City Guard in 1833. It was reorganized and incorporated as the Old Guard in 1868.

Union Square Theatre, Fourteenth Street, opposite Union Square, was opened in 1871 and burned February, 1888. It was rebuilt and opened March, 1889.



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BROADWAY.

Steinway Hall, East Fourteenth Street, between Union Square and Irving Place, was erected in 1866.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1873. The building contains a library of twenty-five thousand volumes.

Jefferson Hotel, 102 East Fifteenth Street.

College of St. Francis Xavier, 39 to 59 West Fifteenth Street and 30 to 50 West Sixteenth Street, was opened in 1847 and chartered in 1861. Its library contains thirty thousand volumes.

Irving Place Theatre, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, was opened December 1, 1888.

Union Square Hotel (fireproof), 16 East Union Square.

St. Francis Xavier's Church, 36 West Sixteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, was erected in 1882 of massive stone in the Roman basilica style, and is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and East Sixteenth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1812. The first church was built in 1752, at Beekman and Cliff streets, which was a chapel of Trinity. The present edifice, constructed of brownstone, was erected in 1845.

Margaret Louisa Home of the Young Women's Christian Association, 14 and 16 East Sixteenth Street. The corner stone was laid December, 1889.

Free Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 18 East Sixteenth Street, was founded in 1785. There are over one hundred thousand volumes in the library.

Metropolitan College of Music, 19 and 21 East Fourteenth Street, was founded in 1886, and incorporated in 1891.

Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, was organized in 1842.

Union Square, Broadway, Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets and Fourth Avenue, has three and one-half acres. The statues of Washington, Lafayette, and Lincoln are on the grounds, which were purchased by the city in 1833.

Everett House, Union Square, corner Forest Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

St. Mark's Churchyard, corner of Stuyvesant Street and Second Avenue. Peter Stuyvesant over two hundred and thirty years ago built a chapel on the site of St. Mark's Church, and was buried in a tomb in the chapel. The old chapel was removed when the new church was built, and the remains of Governor Stuyvesant were placed in a tomb beneath the church. Colonel Sloughter, colonial governor; Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of New York; Mayor Philip Howe, R. S. Livingston, and other noted persons lie in tombs and graves in this ground.

Friends' Meeting House, Stuyvesant Square, was organized in 1657. First meeting house was built in Little Green Street in 1700; second house was erected in 1775, on Pearl Street; third house was erected on Henry Street in 1827; the present brick meeting house erected in 1860.

Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Holy Communion Church, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was erected in 1846 by Mrs. Anna C. Rogers. Her brother, Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, was the first rector.

New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School, 226 Twentieth Street, was founded in 1882.

Methodist Mission House, Fifth Avenue, a large stone and brick building, eight stories in height, was erected in 1889.

The Methodist Book Concern, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, was established in 1779 on Church Street, and afterwards on Mulberry Street, and later on Broadway.

Unitarian Society, 104 East Twentieth Street.

Park Theatre, Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, was opened April, 1874. The building was burned October, 1882, and not rebuilt.

American and Foreign Christian Union, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Eden Musee, West Twenty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Booth's Theatre, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was built of granite, and opened February, 1869. It was closed as a theatre in 1883, and afterwards torn down.

Grand Opera House, corner of Eighth Avenue and West Twenty-third Street, was opened January, 1868.

Lyceum Theatre, west side of Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, was opened April, 1885.

Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-third Street, was organized in 1852. The building was erected in 1869, and is a large stone edifice, with large hall, library of fifty thousand volumes, parlors, etc.

Proctor's Theatre, 141 West Twenty-third Street, was opened March 5, 1888.

General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Chelsea Square, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues, was established in 1817 and incorporated in 1822. The buildings are of brick and stone of Gothic architecture. Hobart Hall contains twenty-five thousand volumes.

New York Conservatory of Music, 112 East Eighteenth Street.

Gramercy Park, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets and Third and Fourth avenues, contains one and one-half acres.

Stuyvesant Square, Second Avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, has an area of four acres.

Mulberry Bend Park is between the Bowery, Park Row, Canal, Pearl, and Elm streets.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 286 Fourth Avenue, corner Twenty-second Street, was built in 1856.

St. Andrew's Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

St. David's Society, 105 East Twenty-third Street.

National Academy of Design, northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, was founded in 1826 and incorporated April 5, 1828. The building is of white and dark marble, in Venetian Gothic style.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 210 West Twenty-third Street, is built of stone.

Hoffman House, Broadway, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. The Broadway front of the hotel was erected in 1864. The banquet hall is sixty feet square.

College of the City of New York, Lexington Avenue and East Twenty-third Street, was established in 1848 as the Free Academy, and in 1866 was given its present name. It has a library of thirty thousand volumes.

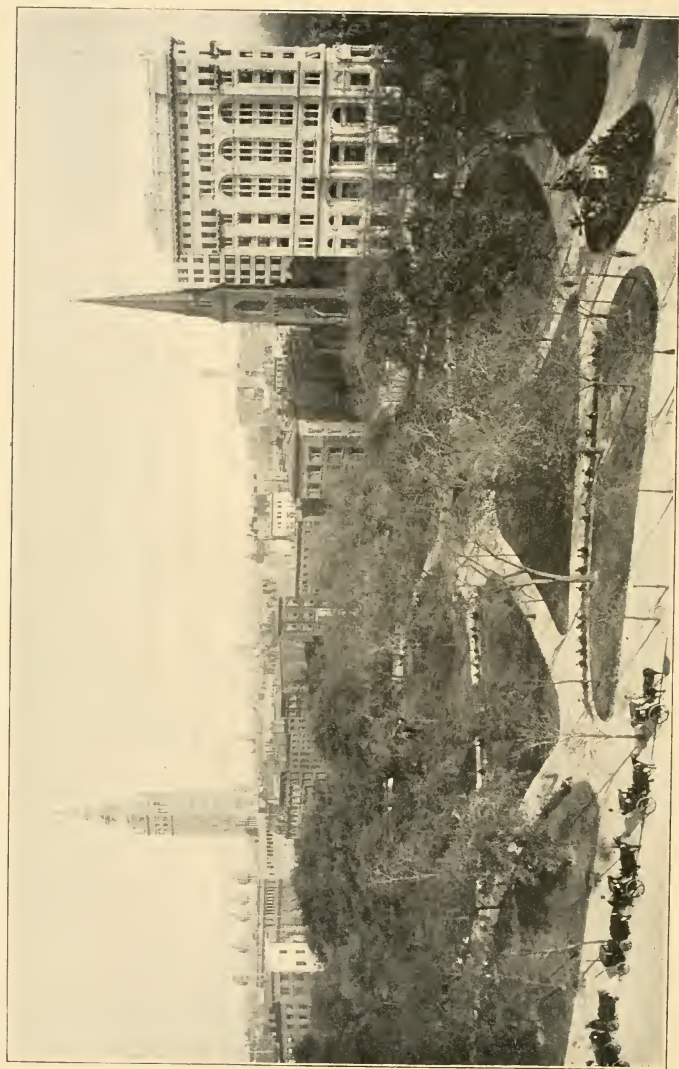
Young Men's Christian Association Library, corner Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, was incorporated in 1870 and has fifty thousand volumes.

Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1835 and the first church built in 1837 on Fourth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street. The church was moved to the corner of Twenty-first Street in 1842. In 1847 the building was taken down, and the present church erected with brownstone walls.

Masonic Temple, northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, is a large granite building, owned and occupied by the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. The corner stone was laid June 8, 1870, and the building dedicated June 2, 1875. It is occupied by the Grand Lodge, Knights Templar, Chapters and Blue Lodges. There are a valuable library and museum in the building.

Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was erected in 1856, and constructed of brownstone in Gothic architecture.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, was organized in 1853, and the church built of brownstone in Gothic style, with spire, in 1854.



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MADISON SQUARE PARK.

Madison Square Theatre, West Twenty-fourth Street, near Broadway, was completed and opened February, 1880.

Madison Square Garden occupies the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. It is an immense building 465 feet long by 200 feet wide, surmounted by a lofty tower 249 feet high, and was opened June 16, 1890.

Madison Square, bounded by Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets, has seven acres of land. The Worth monument is at the corner of the square, and the Arthur, Farragut, and Seward statues, and a bronze statue of Roscoe Conkling stand on the grounds. The land was purchased in 1847.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and East Thirty-first Street, was organized in 1839 as the Rose Hill Baptist Church. Its first church was on Lexington Avenue. In 1858 the present stone church was erected.

Manhattan Club, corner Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, was organized in 1865 and reorganized in 1877.

Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, was organized in 1870 and incorporated in 1871.

American Water-Color Society, 52 East Twenty-third Street, was founded in 1866.

New York Southern Society, 18 and 20 West Twenty-fifth Street, was organized in 1886.

Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, was erected in 1854, and is a massive marble building in Gothic style.

Lotos Club, 556 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1870 and incorporated in 1873.

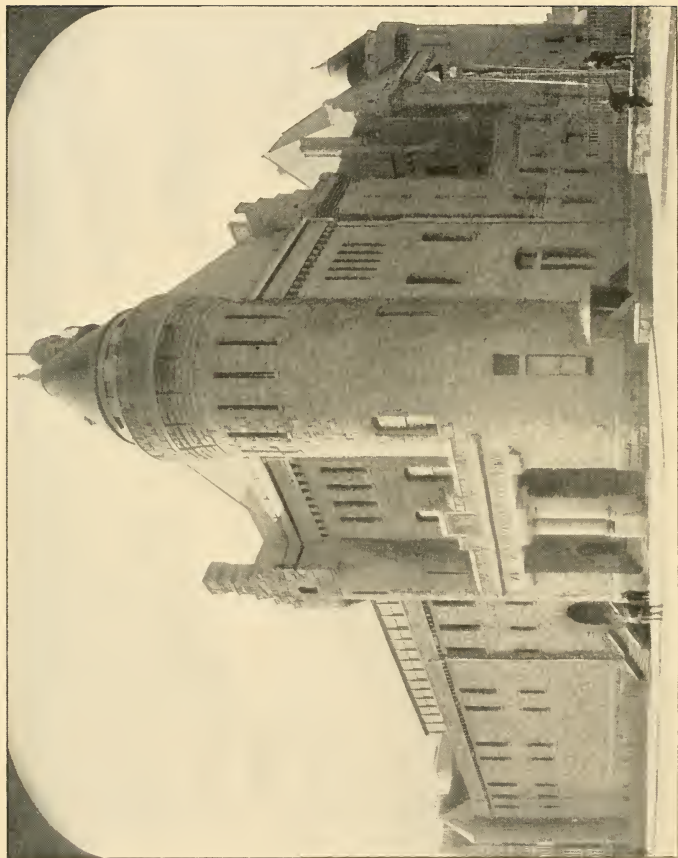
Broadway Tabernacle Church (Congregational), Broadway, was organized in 1840 and the first church erected in 1836 on Broadway. The present church, built in 1859 of stone, was afterward remodelled, and has a massive tower with belfry.

Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street.

All Souls' Church, 245 Fourth Avenue, incorporated in 1819, was the first Unitarian society in New York. The first church, Chambers Street, was dedicated in 1820, and the present church erected in 1855.

Judson Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square, the successor of the Berean Baptist Church, was organized in 1838 on Downing Street. The present church was erected in 1892.

Baptist Tabernacle, 164 Second Avenue, was formed in 1839. The first church was on Mulberry Street. The present church was erected in 1850.



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SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, PARK AVENUE AND EAST
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.

New York Historical Society, 170 Second Avenue, was founded in 1804, and incorporated in 1809. It has a library of one hundred and ten thousand volumes, and an immense number of pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, engravings, and paintings. The society occupied rooms in the City Hall from 1804 to 1809; in the Government House, 1809 to 1816; in the New York Institute from 1816 to 1832; in Remsen's Building, Broadway, from 1832 to 1837; in the Stuyvesant Institute from 1837 to 1841; in the New York University from 1841 to 1857. In 1857 the society occupied the building on Second Avenue.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, West Twenty-eighth Street, a few feet from Broadway, is built on the site of the theatre of same name burned in 1891, and was opened May 28, 1892.

Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street.

Garden Theatre, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, was opened September, 1890.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East Twenty-ninth Street (Protestant Episcopal), is also known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," and was organized in 1849.

Gerlach Hotel, West Twenty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College is on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, near East River.

Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The building was purchased in 1888 of the Rutgers Presbyterian society.

The Gilsey House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, is built of white marble and iron.

Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue, near Washington Square.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, Madison Square, junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, was opened in 1859.

Potter's Field, where more than one hundred thousand remains of the dead are buried, now the park known as Washington Square, is nine acres in area. This ground was used as a training field during the Civil War.

The University of the City of New York, administration office, Washington Square, was incorporated in 1831. The building was completed in 1835, and is constructed of light limestone, in Gothic style.

Washington Square, lower end of Fifth Avenue, is nine acres in extent. Here is the Washington Arch, constructed of white marble. A bronze bust of Alexander Holley, unveiled in 1890, stands in the square. A bronze statue of Garibaldi, unveiled in 1888, stands on the ground.

Daly's Theatre is in the centre of the block on west side of Broadway between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. It was opened as Banvard's Museum in 1867, and had a number of names before 1879, when Augustin Daly opened it under its present name. It was remodelled in 1891.

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, was organized in 1850. A portion of the building was erected in 1855 and enlarged in 1865.

Wallack's Theatre, Broadway and Thirtieth Street, was built by Lester Wallack.

Broadway Music Hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street.

American Geographical Society, 11 West Twenty-ninth Street, was founded in 1852 and chartered in 1854. It has a library of thirty thousand volumes and nine thousand maps.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street, was organized in 1880. It has a library of five thousand volumes.

Christian Alliance, 92 Eighth Avenue.

First Moravian Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, was organized in 1741. The first church was built in 1751 at the corner of Fulton and Dutch streets. The present church is the fourth of the society.

United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street, was organized and incorporated in 1889.

Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets, is one of the largest hotels in New York.

Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and East Thirty-fourth Street, was organized in 1825. The first church in Prince Street was destroyed by fire in 1837. The second church was built on Broadway in 1839. In 1867 the present church was erected.

Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Dutch Church, 307 West Thirty-fourth Street, was organized in 1823. The first church was built of brick on Broome and Green streets. The present Gothic church was built in 1860.

Harrigan's Theatre, West Thirty-fifth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, was opened December, 1890.

Herald Square Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street.

Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 114 East Thirty-fifth Street, was organized in 1816. In 1821 the church on Pearl Street was purchased. In 1838 the Pearl Street church was sold. The present church was built in 1859 of stone in Doric style.

Garrick Theatre, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Broadway, was formerly Harrigan's Theatre.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and East Thirty-fifth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was built in 1862 of dark sandstone, with spire.

Richard M. Hunt Memorial, Fifth Avenue, opposite Lenox Library.

The Bronze Statue of William E. Dodge, Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-sixth Street, was unveiled in 1885.

New York Club, Fifth Avenue, corner Thirty-fifth Street, was organized in 1845 and incorporated in 1874.

Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, was erected in 1858, of brick and brownstone, and took the place of the Old Brick Church, which had stood since 1867 on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets.

Hotel Marlborough, Broadway, from Thirty-sixth Street to Thirty-seventh Street, is a fireproof brick building.

South Reformed Dutch Church, Madison Avenue and East Thirty-eighth Street. The first church was erected on Garden Street in 1693. The second church was built on the site of the first in 1807, and destroyed by fire in 1835. A church was built on Murray Street in 1849. The church on Fifth Avenue was sold in 1890, and the stone church, formerly Zion Episcopal Church, was bought.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian House, 53 Fifth Avenue, was established in 1834 and chartered in 1862.

Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, was founded in 1802 and chartered in 1872.

Abbey's Theatre, corner of Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, was opened in 1893.

Murray Hill. At the time of the Revolution Robert Murray, a Quaker merchant, resided on the hill, and his mansion stood near the junction of Thirty-seventh Street and the avenue.

Murray Hill Hotel, Park Avenue, Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

Murray Hill Theatre, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Franconi's Hippodrome was on the site now occupied by the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The structure, built of brick, two stories high and 700 feet in circumference, was opened in 1853.

Knickerbocker Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, was opened in 1893-4 as Abbey's Theatre.

Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, is built of light-colored brick and cost about \$2,300,000.

Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, has a frontage of 250 feet and is ten stories high.

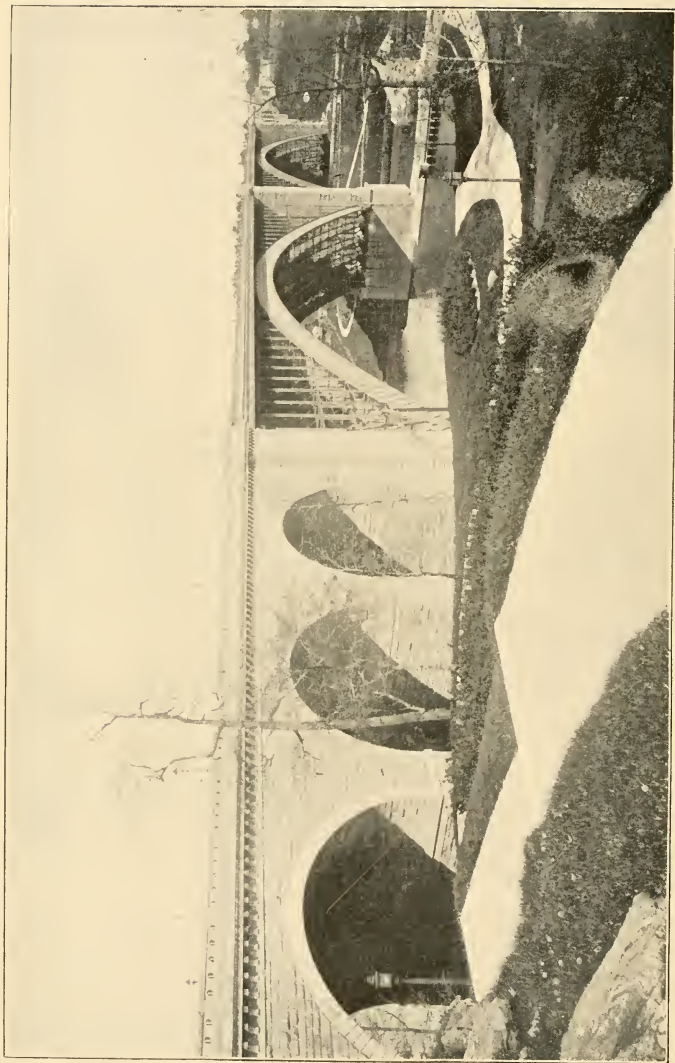
Standard Theatre, Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The first building was erected in 1873, and known as the Eagle Theatre. It was burned December, 1883, and afterwards rebuilt.

Park Theatre, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, was built in 1883.

Third Avenue Theatre, Third Avenue, near Thirty-first Street.

Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, is fireproof.

American Institute, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street.



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CENTRAL BRIDGE, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.

Bijou Theatre, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, was opened in 1883.

Metropolitan Opera House occupies the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and was opened October 22, 1883. The interior was burned August 27, 1892, and was rebuilt in 1893.

Koster & Bial's (Theatre), West Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway.

Casino, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, was opened October 22, 1882.

Manhattan Theatre, Broadway, near Thirty-third Street.

St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner of Seventh Avenue and West Thirty-ninth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was erected in 1869.

Union League Club, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, was organized in 1863 and incorporated in 1865.

Bryant Park, between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fortieth and Forty-second streets, contains six acres. A bronze bust in memory of Washington Irving, unveiled in 1866, stands in the park. A bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims stands on the north side of the park.

Broadway Theatre, Broadway, Forty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue, was opened March, 1888.

Church of the Covenant, 310 East Forty-second Street, was founded in 1860 and organized in 1862. A church was erected of stone in 1865 at corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Empire Theatre, Fortieth Street, near Broadway, was built in 1892.

Crystal Palace stood on Sixth Avenue, Fortieth and Forty-second streets (now Bryant Park), and covered an area of five acres. It was dedicated July 14, 1853, and burned October 5, 1858.

West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second Street, was organized in 1829. The first church was erected on Carmine Street in 1832. The present edifice was erected in 1862, of Gothic style with lofty spire.

American Theatre, corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-second Street, was opened in 1893.

Grand Union Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, is opposite the Grand Central Station.

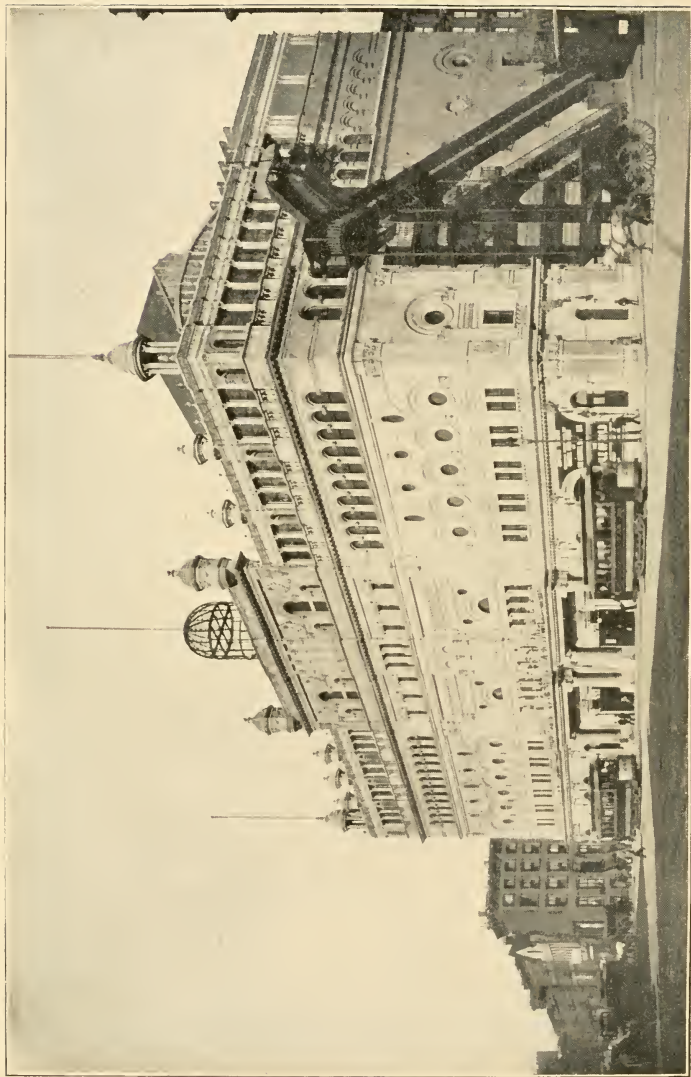
Harmonie Club, 45 West Forty-second Street.

Hotel Bristol, corner Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Victoria Theatre, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and East Forty-third Street. The congregation was formed in 1845 and the temple completed in 1868.

Library of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, has fifty-five thousand volumes in the library.



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OLYMPIA THEATRE.

Century Club, 7 West Forty-third Street, was organized in 1847 and incorporated in 1857.

Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, was organized in 1875. The clubhouse is built of Longmeadow stone in the Romanesque style.

New York Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.

Olympia Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and East Forty-fourth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1835. The first church was in Lafayette Place, and the present edifice erected in 1876 in Gothic style, with tower and belfry.

St. Nicholas Club, 7 West Forty-fourth Street. The members are descendants of citizens of the State prior to 1785.

Calumet Club, 267 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1879 and incorporated in 1891. It occupies a large brick building.

Berkeley School, 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street. The building is of Indiana limestone and brick in Ionic style.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 228 West Forty-fifth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1868 and church opened in 1870.

Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Swedish Evangelical Bethesda Church, 240 East Forty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was organized in 1878.

Manhattan Athletic Club, corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-Fifth Street, was organized in 1877 and incorporated in 1878. It was a magnificent building, constructed of iron and stone. In 1893 the club was financially embarrassed, and the building and contents were sold.

Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, was dedicated in 1872, and is built of sandstone in the Gothic style.

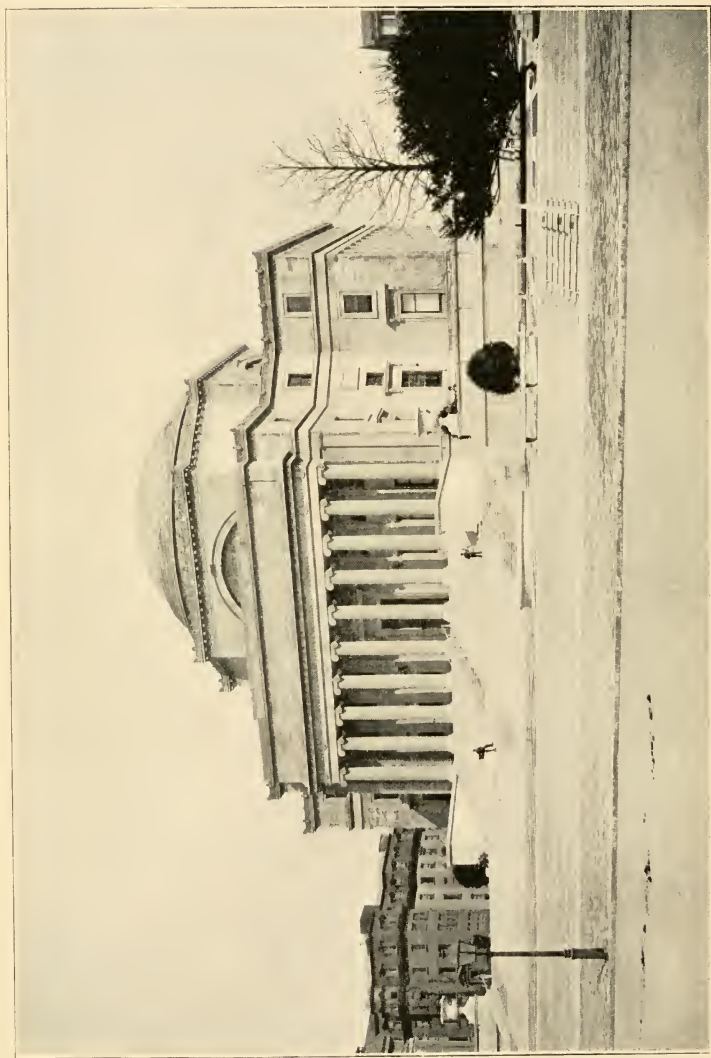
Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Eighth Avenue and West Forty-eighth Street, was organized in 1628 and was the first church organized in New York. Meetings were held in a mill until 1633, when a small church, built of wood, was erected on Broad Street. A small church, built of stone, was erected in 1642 within the walls of Fort Amsterdam. The third church was built in 1693 outside of the walls of the fort, on a site now in Exchange Place.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West Forty-sixth Street, was organized in 1841 and erected in 1861. Their first church was on Norfolk Street.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and East Forty-sixth Street, was organized in 1862.

Buckingham Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, was opened in 1876.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. The corner stone was laid in 1858 and the cathedral opened in 1879.



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COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY.

It is built of white marble and occupies an entire block. Length, 322 feet; breadth, 172 feet; two spires 328 feet high.

Columbia University was chartered in 1754 and lately occupied the brick building in the block between Madison and Fourth avenues and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The elegant new buildings on Morningside Heights are now occupied by the college.

New York Academy of Sciences (Columbia University) was formed in 1817, under the name of the Lyceum of Natural History. The name was changed in 1876. It has a library of ten thousand volumes.

Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 213 West Fifty-fourth Street, was chartered in 1865.

Disciples of Christ (Church), 323 West Fifty-sixth Street, was erected in 1883, and built of brick in Gothic style.

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children, 213 West Fifty-fourth Street, was established in 1863.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, was organized in 1808. The first church was erected on Cedar Street in 1808. In 1834 the parish removed to Duane Street. In 1852 the church was removed to Fifth Avenue, corner of Nineteenth Street, and in 1875 to its present location.

Music Hall, corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, was founded by Andrew Carnegie. The building was opened in 1891 and is constructed of brick and terra cotta.

Central Presbyterian Church, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, organized in 1820. First church built on Broome Street in 1821, present church built in 1878.

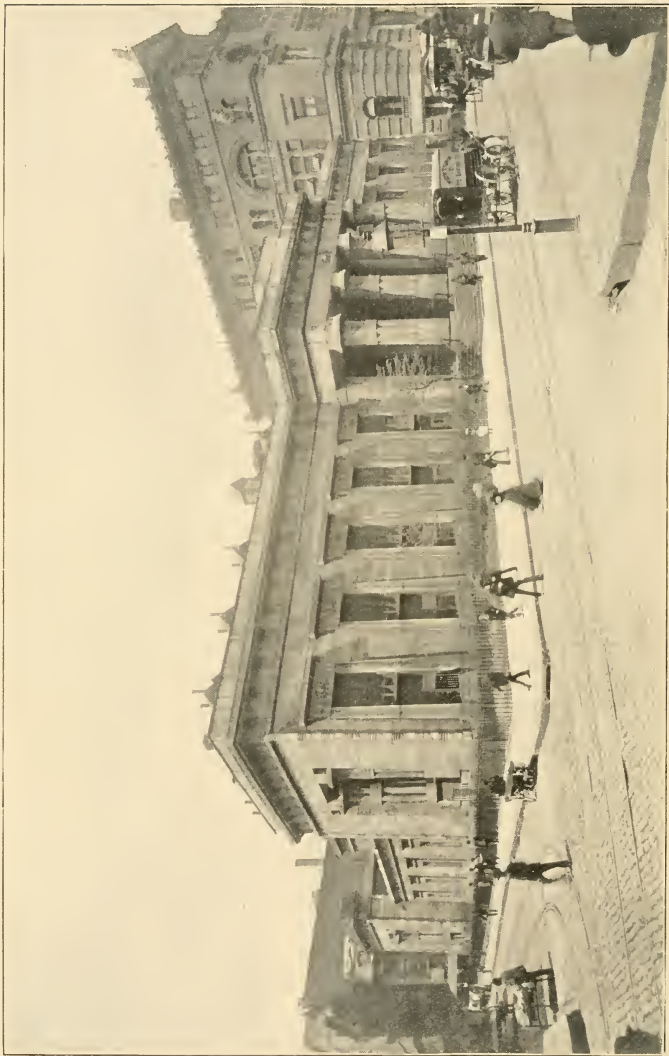
Catholic Apostolic Church, 417 West Fifty-seventh Street. It was organized in 1850. First church purchased in West Sixteenth Street. Present church opened in 1886.

Church of the Strangers, West Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. A church was purchased in 1870 at 299 Mercer Street.

Cotton Exchange, Beaver and Williams streets, was organized in 1870 and incorporated in 1871. The building was erected in 1883-1885.

The Tombs (city prison) occupies the block bounded by Franklin, Leonard, Elm, and Center streets, and was built in 1898, on the site of the old Tombs prison. It is used as a place of detention for persons awaiting trial in the courts.

Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver Street, incorporated in 1868, building erected in 1881-1884, is one of the finest structures in the city and cost over three million dollars. It is 307 feet long and 150 feet wide, built of brick, granite and terra cotta in the Italian style, and covers about fifty-four thousand square feet of land.



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THE OLD TOMBS PRISON.

Elevated Railways, Manhattan Railway Co. Trains of cars drawn by locomotives run every two or three minutes on the four main double-track lines and branches. At the terminal station, South Ferry, near the Battery, these lines come together. Two of these lines are on the West Side and two on the East Side, all continuing to the Harlem River, and the Suburban runs to One Hundred and Seventy-second Street. The Ninth Avenue line, built in 1870, extends from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street, where it joins the Sixth Avenue line. The Sixth Avenue line, West Side from South Ferry. The Third Avenue line from South Ferry. The Second Avenue line from Chatham Square. The City Hall branch station at the New York terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge at City Hall.

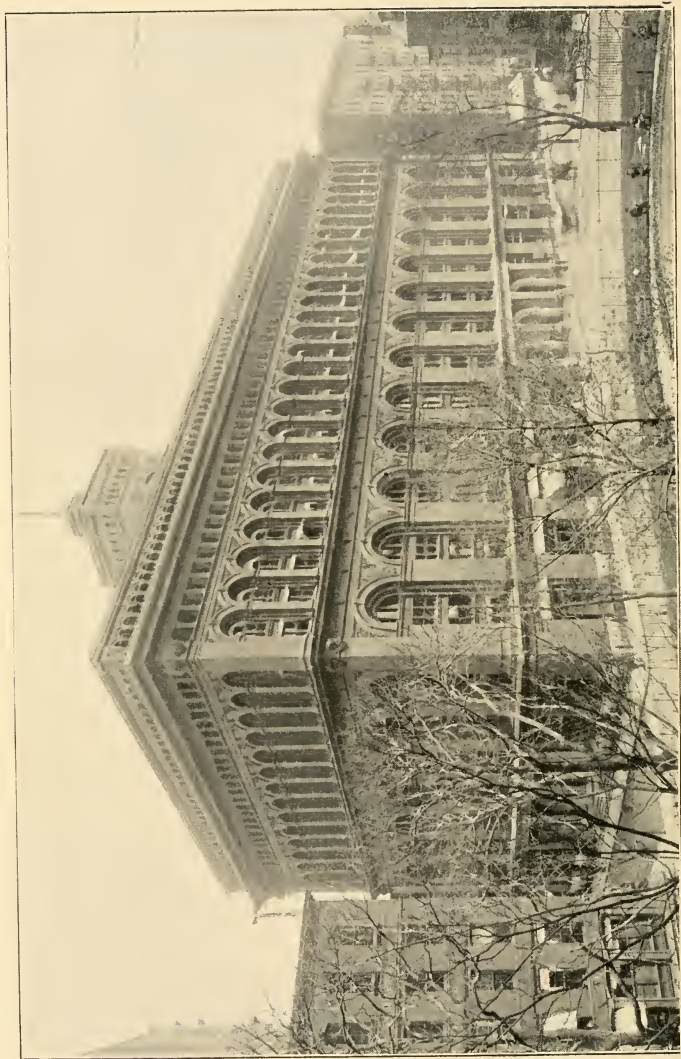
New York Rapid Transit. The rapid-transit act permits the city to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 during the construction of the road, and the cost of building must not exceed that amount. Also for the formation of a rapid-transit construction company which shall build and operate the road. A cash bond of \$1,000,000 is to be paid the city as a guarantee for the faithful construction of the work. The franchise is granted to the company for fifty years, then the city takes possession of the road without cost. The company is to pay an annual interest of three per cent on the city bonds after the road is in operation.

The contract for the entire construction of the line has been made with John B. McDonald for \$35,000,000, and work began March 20, 1900, at the corner of Greene and Bleecker streets, when William B. Parsons, chief engineer of the rapid-transit commission, struck the first blow in the construction of the tunnel by using a pick to remove the first stone.

The line begins at City Hall Park and is the first section, and here the railway will be two stories, running in a loop around the park. The express tracks will be on the lower level, so that the line may be extended later to the Battery without crossing the local lines. Where the double track is located, the lower level will be forty feet below the surface.

Near the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge the two lower tracks will return to the level of the others, and from Thirtieth Street the four tracks will run on a level, the two inner tracks for express trains. The most difficult point of excavation will be near Canal Street, being made ground, and heavy retaining walls will be built.

On Fourth Avenue the electric surface tracks will be moved to one side of the street during the excavation, and will be replaced when the work is done. At Thirtieth Street the line will make two sections, each with two lines of track, running outside and below the street-car tunnel through Murray Hill. At Forty-first Street the two branches will unite in a four-track line, turning to westward beneath Forty-second Street. Here there will be four levels, one above



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PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

another. The lowest level will be the rapid-transit express and the local trains. The level above will be for the street-car line from the subway. The next level will be the roadway of Park Avenue, and above that will be the branch of the Third Avenue elevated.

Crossing beneath Fifth Avenue the line will run through Forty-second Street to Broadway, where it will run to Ninety-sixth Street. At this point the tracks will separate, two running down to One Hundred and Third Street, where they will turn east, under the outer track through to One Hundred and Fourth Street, across the corner of Central Park, up Lenox Avenue to the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The other tracks run up Broadway. At Westchester Avenue the line will leave the tunnel and run upon an elevated structure to Bronx Park, the terminus.

On the West Side the two tracks will run underground to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where they come to the surface and cross Manhattan Valley on a viaduct at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. At this point they will go through a tunnel to Eleventh Avenue above One Hundred and Ninetieth Street. From Ellwood Street to Kingsbridge the line will run on the surface.

The estimated time from City Hall to Ninety-sixth Street is thirteen minutes by express and twenty-one by local trains. From City Hall to Bronx Park or Kingsbridge forty-five minutes.

Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifth-seventh streets.

Oratorio Society, Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, was organized in 1873.

Symphony Society, Seventh Avenue, near West Fifty-sixth Street, was organized in 1880.

Wagner Society, corner Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

American Society of Civil Engineers, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, was founded in 1852. The building contains a large hall and a library of eight-een thousand volumes.

Society of American Artists, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, was founded in 1877.

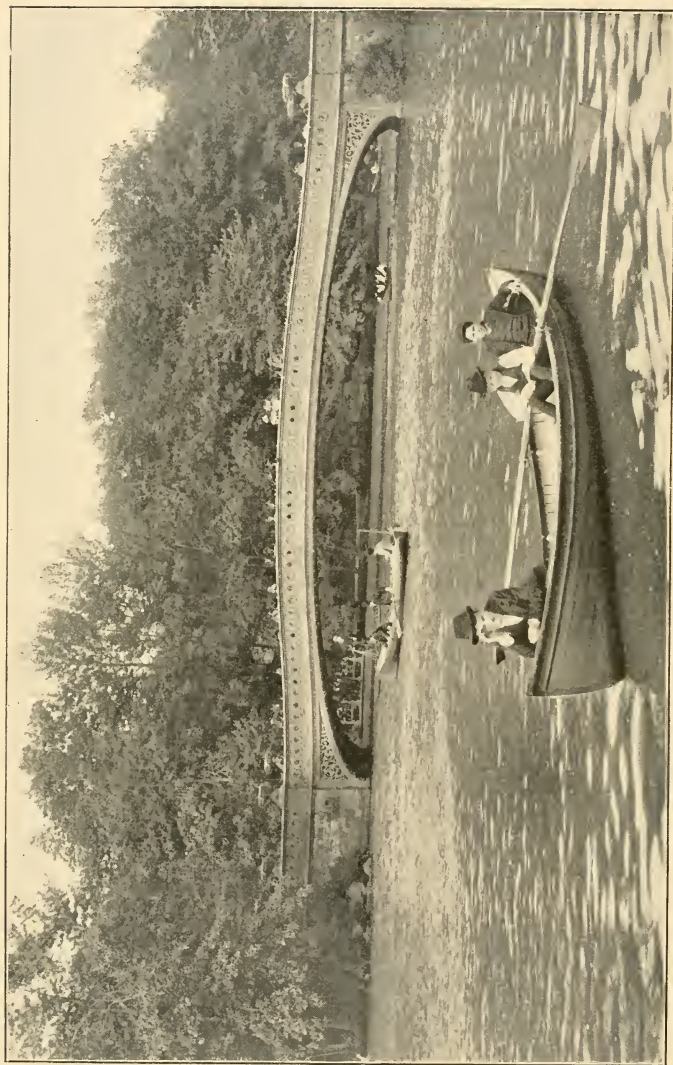
Methodist Historical Society, 150 Fifth Avenue.

Art Students' League of New York, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, was founded in 1875.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, was incorporated in 1869. It has a hall, with a large library. The society publishes the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," of which thirty-two volumes have been issued, as well as special volumes.

Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue.

Proctor's Pleasure Palace, East Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue.



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BRIDGE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Plaza Hotel, Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth streets, was opened in 1890. F. A. Hammond, Proprietor.

Hotel New Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, opposite Central Park. This handsome building is 234 feet high, probably the tallest hotel building extant.

St. Mark's Hotel, 434 Fifth Avenue.

The Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, northwesterly to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, has two roadbeds divided by lawn, with shade trees.

St. Thomas Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1823. The first church was erected at Broadway and Houston Street. The present building, erected in 1870, is constructed of brownstone, in Gothic style, with a beautiful tower, which has a chime of bells.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized in 1844. The church was erected in 1871 of brownstone.

Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was opened in 1892.

First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and East Fifty-fifth Street. The church was built in 1876 of stone.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street, was organized in 1808 as the Northwest Reformed Church. It was located on Franklin Street until 1854, then removed to East Twenty-third Street. The present church was erected in 1870 of brownstone.

Zion and St. Timothy (Church), 332 West Fifty-seventh Street (Protestant Episcopal), was formed in 1890 by the union of the Episcopal parishes of Zion and St. Timothy. Zion parish was organized in 1810; St. Timothy parish in 1853. The church edifice was erected in 1891 in Gothic style, of brick and stone, with a massive tower.

New York Athletic Club, Central Park south, organized in 1868 and incorporated in 1870, has an elegant four-story clubhouse, with bowling alleys, baths, swimming-tank, dining-rooms, parlors, reading-rooms, etc. Travers Island, near New Rochelle, is owned by the club and contains clubhouse, boat-houses, track, and athletic field.

Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street. The building, which was opened in January, 1890, contains a fine hall.

New York College of Music, 128 and 130 East Fifty-eighth Street, was founded in 1878. It is a large building, with concert hall.

Central Park, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and from Fifth Avenue to Eighth Avenue. Construction began in 1857. It is laid out on the landscape plan with 862 acres of forest, water, driveways and paths, with a great variety of trees and shrubbery. The mall is a grand prome



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THE OBELISK.

nade over 200 feet wide and a third of a mile long, bordered with large elms. The common has an area of 16 acres. The ball ground has 10 acres. The lake has 20 acres of surface. The great hill affords extensive views of the surrounding country. There are the Terrace, Bethesda fountain, a statue of Alexander Hamilton, a statue of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, and the monument to Columbus, surmounted by a bronze statue of the great discoverer, erected in 1892.

The Obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," was removed from Egypt and brought to New York as a gift from the Khedive of Egypt. Its height is 69 feet 2 inches, it weighs 220 tons, and it stands on an elevated lawn near the east drive.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, incorporated in 1870, first building erected in 1880, is at the east side of the park, opposite Eighty-first Street. In the building are the hall of casts of ancient sculpture, hall of Egyptian antiquities, hall of ancient statuary, hall of architectural casts, halls of sculptural casts, carved wood, hall of glass and ancient pottery. The second floor is devoted to paintings, drawings, art collections and pottery, arms and armor, etc.

The Menagerie, on east side, has a large collection of animals and birds.

American Museum of Natural History, a part of which has already been built of light brownstone, is devoted to mammals and birds, corals, sponges, shells, fossils, minerals, etc.

✓ **Bronze Bust of Beethoven**, on a granite pedestal, 15 feet high, stands on the mall; unveiled in 1884.

Equestrian Statue of Simon Bolivar, the South American patriot, on West Eighty-first Street entrance to the park.

✓ **Bronze Statue of Burns**, on the mall, was unveiled in 1880.

✓ **Bust of Cervantes** stands in the park.

✓ **Bronze Figure of Commerce**, near Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance.

✓ **Bronze Statue of Halleck**, on the mall, was unveiled in 1877.

✓ **Bronze Bust of Humboldt**, near the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance.

✓ **Indian Hunter**, a bronze figure, near lower entrance to the mall.

✓ **Bronze Bust of Mazzini**, on the West Drive.

✓ **Bronze Bust of Thomas Moore**, the poet, near the pond and Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street entrance, was unveiled in 1871.

✓ **Bronze Statue of Webster**, on the West Drive, near Seventy-second Street.

✓ **The Pilgrim**, bronze statue, near East Seventy-second Street entrance.

✓ **Bronze Statue of Shakespeare**, at the lower end of the mall, was unveiled in 1872.

✓ **Seventh Regiment**, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, in memory of its dead in the Civil War, is on the West Drive and was unveiled in 1874.



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LAKE IN CENTRAL PARK.

✓ **Bronze Statue of Sir Walter Scott**, on the mall, was unveiled in 1872.

✓ **Bronze Bust of Schiller**, in the ramble, was unveiled in 1859.

✓ **McGowan's Pass**. Near the old McGowan's Tavern are the remains of the fort erected by the British, and at this point an encounter took place between the Americans and the British in 1776.

New York and New Jersey Bridge, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Manhattan Borough. The length of span is 2,710 feet. Cost of bridge to be \$17,000,000. The Union Bridge Company has contracted to construct the bridge within six years from commencement of work.

Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, organized in 1891, is a beautiful building of white marble.

Empire Hotel, Boulevard and Sixty-third Street.

Madison Avenue Hotel, Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, Sixty-third Street and Avenue A, was chartered in 1861.

Rodolph Sholom (Temple), Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, was organized in 1842. The synagogue was erected in 1873.

Progress Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, was organized in 1864 and incorporated in 1865. The building is of the Italian Renaissance, and was occupied in 1890.

Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, was organized in 1791. The first church was erected of wood, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. In 1860 the second church was built on Fifty-third Street. In 1882 the present church was erected, constructed of brownstone, with two towers.

B'Nai Jeshurun, Madison Avenue, near East Sixty-fifth Street, was founded in 1825. The synagogue was erected in 1885. It is built of stone and brick, in the Spanish Moresque style.

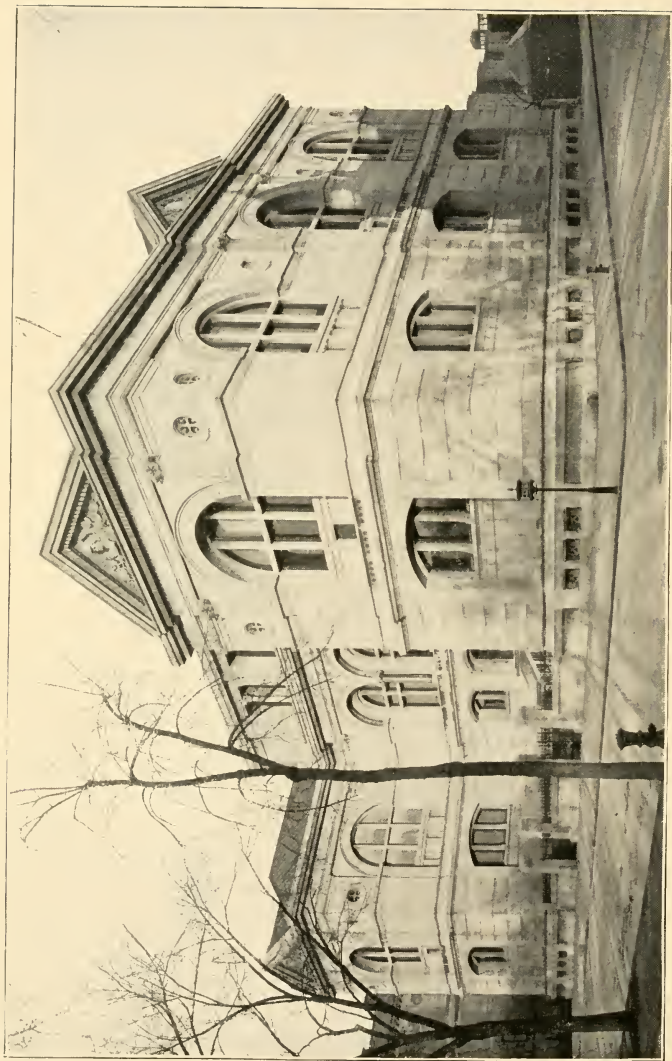
All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1859. In 1861 the first church on West Forty-eighth Street was consecrated. In 1890 the parish purchased the Church of the Holy Spirit. The building is of stone, with a massive tower.

Central Turn-Verein was organized in 1886. This organization occupied the beautiful building extending from 205 to 217 East Sixty-seventh Street, but in 1893 were obliged to relinquish the building.

Zichron Ephraim (Synagogue), East Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, was built in 1890.

Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street, is built of stone, with spire and belfry.

Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.



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LENOX LIBRARY.

Union Theological Seminary, Lenox Hill, on Park Avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, was founded in 1836. It has occupied its present location since 1884. The library contains eighty thousand volumes and sixty thousand pamphlets.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, the medical department of Columbia College, was chartered in 1807.

College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, West Sixty-eighth Street. Founded 1829.

New York Trade School, First Avenue and Sixty-eighth street, was founded in 1881 by Colonel Richard T. Auchmuty. J. Pierpont Morgan has recently given \$500,000 as an endowment.

Shearith Israel (Temple), Central Park West, corner Seventieth Street.

Normal College for Women. The buildings and grounds occupy the block bounded by Park and Lexington avenues and East Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets.

New York Yacht Club, clubhouse 67 Madison Avenue, was organized in 1841 and incorporated in 1865. It is the oldest yachting organization in America.

St. James Church, Madison Avenue and East Seventy-first Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1810. A chapel was erected in 1810 at Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. The second edifice was erected in 1869 on Seventy-second Street. The present church was erected in 1884 in Gothic style.

Christ Church, corner of Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1794. The first church was erected on Ann Street in 1794. In 1823 the second church edifice was built on Worth Street. In 1854 the parish erected the present St. Ann's Church on West Eighteenth Street. In 1859 the parish purchased from the Baptists a church on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. In 1890 the society removed to the present location.

Lenox Library, Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, was incorporated January 20, 1870. It was the gift of James Lenox. The building is of white stone, with two wings. There are over eighty thousand volumes in the collection of rare books.

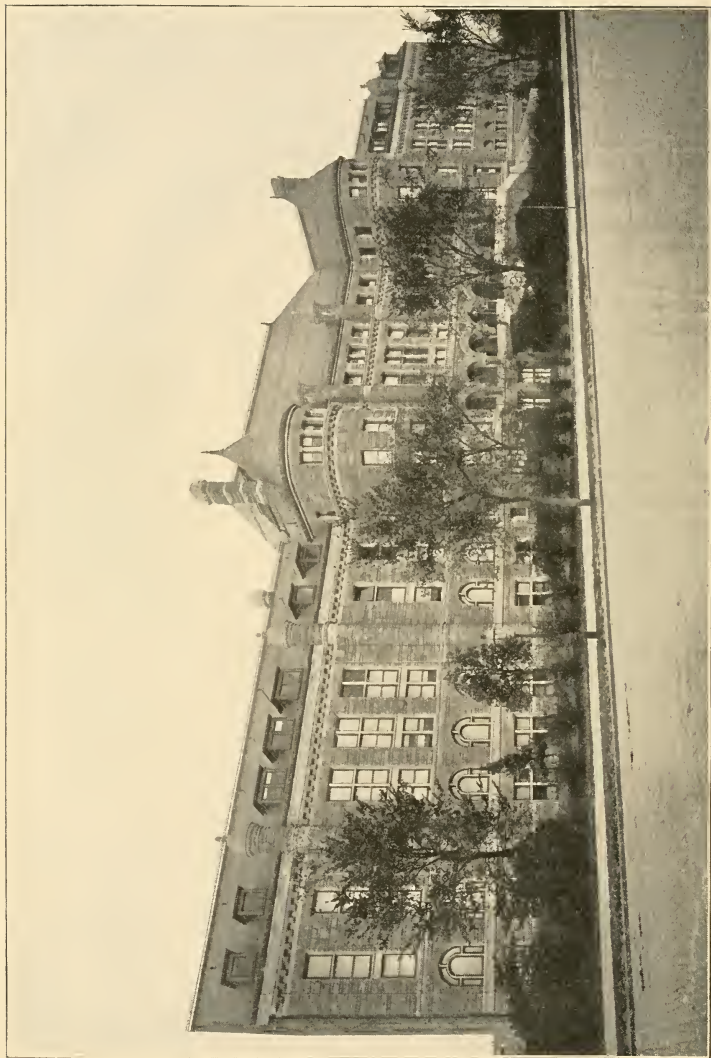
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim (Synagogue), Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second street. The society was formed in 1859.

Colonial Club, corner of Seventy-second Street and Sherman Square, was organized and incorporated in 1889. The building is of gray limestone for the first story; the other stories are of gray brick and terra cotta.

Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and Seventy-third Street, was organized in 1798.

Majestic Hotel, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street.

San Remo Hotel, Eighth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street.



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MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and East Seventy-third Street, was organized in 1844. The first church was built on East Fifteenth Street. The present church was erected of brick in Gothic style in 1858.

St. James Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and East Seventy-third Street, was organized in 1827. The first church was on Orange Street. In 1843 the second church was erected on Mulberry Street; the third on Stuyvesant Square. In 1890 the present church was erected of Milford granite and brownstone.

Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The congregation was formed in 1874. The synagogue was erected in 1891. It is built of limestone in Byzantine and Moorish styles.

Knickerbocker Club, 319 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1871. The members are descendants of original settlers of New York.

Ohio Society of New York, 236 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1886 and incorporated in 1888.

Union Club, Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1836. The first clubhouse of the Union was at 343 Broadway; the second at 376 Broadway; the third at 691 Broadway; the fourth, the present brownstone building, was opened in 1855.

Headquarters of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, 853 Broadway.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 Fifth Avenue (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1865. The interior of the church is richly decorated in marble, stained-glass windows, frescoes and paintings.

Broadway Central Hotel, 665 to 675 Broadway, was built on the site of the La Farge House in 1869, and named the Southern Hotel; afterwards changed to the Grand Central.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, was incorporated in 1882, and occupied a stone chapel on West Seventy-first Street. The present church was dedicated June 8, 1890.

West End Avenue Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, was built in 1892.

Manhattan Square is an annex to Central Park at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets. It has an area of fifteen acres and was purchased in 1839.

East River Park, foot of Eighty-sixth Street, on the banks of East River.

American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, was incorporated in 1869. In 1874 the corner stone of the first building was laid. It is built of brick, with front of red granite.

Collegiate School, 241 and 243 West Seventy-seventh Street, a private school for boys, was organized in 1633.

Linnæan Society, Central Park West, corner West Seventy-seventh Street.

First Baptist Church, Boulevard and West Seventy-ninth Street, was organized in 1762. In 1762 the first church on Gold Street was built; the



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CENTRAL PARK AT EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET.

second church in 1802; the third church, corner Broome and Elizabeth streets, in 1842. In 1871 the church at Park Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street was dedicated. The present church is one of the best styles of architecture in the city.

All Angels' Church, corner of West End Avenue and West Eighty-first Street (Protestant Episcopal), was built in 1890. The society was organized about 1850, and its first church was on a lot now incorporated in Central Park.

Shaarai Tephila (Temple), West Eighty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The congregation was formed in 1845. The temple was erected in 1865 at 127 West Forty-fourth Street, of freestone in Moorish style.

New York Turn-Verein, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, was organized in 1849 and incorporated in 1857.

Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was founded in 1853 and called the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church. The present church was built in 1884.

Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, was organized in 1836. It purchased the Church of the Bowery and reërected it at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. Church built on same site in 1859, and in 1884 the present brownstone church was erected.

National Society of New England Women, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel (Catholic), 236 East Ninetieth Street, was established in 1886. The church was completed in 1892. The front is constructed of Rutland marble in Gothic style.

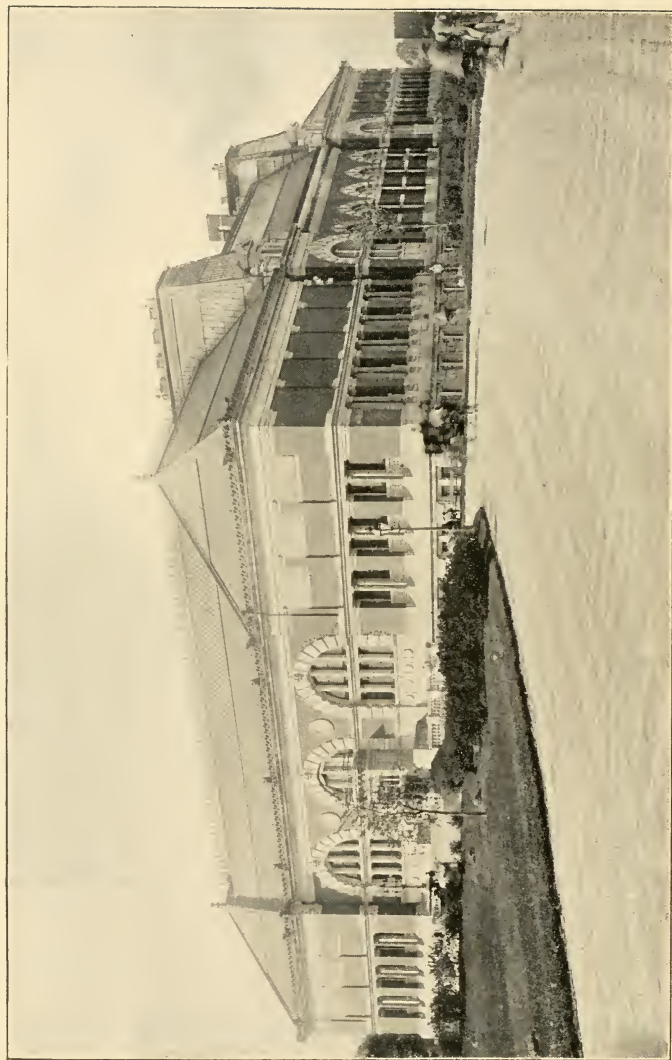
Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, was organized in 1756 from the First Presbyterian Church. The first church was on Cedar Street, in 1837 on Grand Street, in 1853 on West Fourteenth Street; in 1893 the present church was occupied.

St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1807. The first church was built in 1806; the second church was built in 1854; the present church was constructed in 1891 of stone, with tower 180 feet high, with a chime of bells.

St. Agnes Chapel, West Ninety-second Street (Protestant Episcopal), was erected in 1892. It has a brownstone front and granite walls, and a tower of granite and brownstone, with belfry.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, was organized in 1888. The corner stone was laid June 22, 1891. The church is built of yellow brick, with a tower.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Park, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets (Protestant Episcopal). The corner stone was laid December 17, 1892. The edifice is con-



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, CENTRAL PARK.

structed of stone, with two front towers 248 feet high. The massive central tower is 445 feet high. Length of building outside, 520 feet; width of front, 192 feet.

First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was organized in 1660. The present church was dedicated in 1835.

Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Harlem (Protestant Episcopal). The first church was built in 1870 on the corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The present church was built in 1888 of stone, with a massive tower.

Harlem Club, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was organized in 1879 and incorporated in 1886.

Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, 267 Lenox Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Harlem Opera House, 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was opened September 30, 1889.

St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1829. The first church was erected in 1830; the second church in 1873; the present church in 1889. The tall tower has a chime of bells.

Ahawath Chesed (Temple), 652 Lexington Avenue, was founded in 1850. The synagogue was erected in 1872 of stone in Moorish style.

Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 912 Lexington Avenue, was founded in 1867.

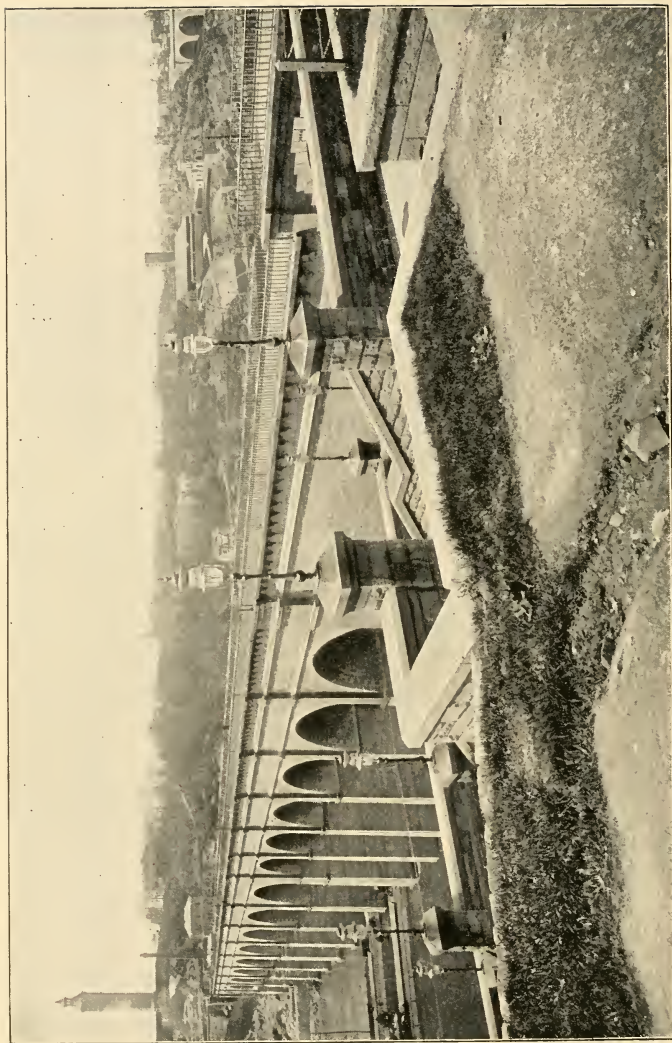
Columbus Theatre, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and North Lexington Avenue.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was organized in 1883. The present church was erected in 1887, of stone in Romanesque style, with massive tower.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The first church was built in 1834 on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The present church was dedicated in 1871.

Manhattan College, Boulevard and West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was founded by the brothers of the Christian School (Roman Catholic) in 1853, and in 1863 received its charter. It has a fine library and an interesting museum.

Barnard College, Boulevard and West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

HIGH BRIDGE, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET.

Academy of the Sacred Heart, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattanville. A stately group of stone buildings with ample grounds surrounding.

St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1892. It was built of brownstone in 1892. The rectory is the old mansion of Alexander Hamilton.

Metropolis Theatre, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue.

High Bridge. The Croton water of the old aqueduct passes over this bridge. It is 1460 feet long and is supported by thirteen arches on granite piers. The highest arch is 116 feet above the water level.

Washington Bridge, at Tenth Avenue and West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, is 2,400 feet long and 80 feet wide. The central arches are 510 feet each, and 135 feet above high water.

Trinity Church Cemetery, Washington Heights, Tenth Avenue between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, was established in 1830. The grounds overlook the Hudson River on the west. Among the distinguished dead buried here are, Gen. John A. Dix, Madame Jumel, Audubon, John Jacob Astor and Fernando Wood.

Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, was founded in 1889. In 1892 it received a gift of the land now occupied by the college. The charter was granted in 1893.

Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The church was built in 1860. It is on the site of the battlefield of the Revolution.

Riverdale Presbyterian Church, Riverdale, was organized in 1863 and the church was built that year.

Morningside Park, from Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; high rocky surface. The remains of Fort Laight, a blockhouse built during the War of 1812, are situated at the northern end of the park.

Statutes of Washington and Lafayette, on Washington and Lafayette Park, junction of Morningside and Manhattan avenues and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Presented to the city by Mr. Charles B. Rouss and unveiled with appropriate addresses and commemorative exercises, including an oration and music at Carnegie Hall, April 19, 1900. A beautiful pedestal with inscription is surmounted by statues of Washington and Lafayette in Continental uniform, with dress swords, and in the background are two flags mounted on staffs.

Morningside Heights, west of Morningside Park. St. Luke's Hospital, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the buildings of Columbia University,



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GRANT'S TOMB.

Teachers' College and Barnard College are handsome buildings with spacious grounds. The library of Columbia University contains upwards of two hundred thousand valuable books.

Fort Washington was the strongest fortification erected by the Americans in the vicinity of New York at the time of the Revolution.

The Speedway, along the west bank of the upper Harlem River. Length, three miles; width from 125 to 150 feet. Cost \$5,000,000. Opened in 1897.

St. Mary's Park, near Morrisania, contains twenty-five acres.

Crotona Park has an area of one hundred and thirty-five acres, between Morrisania and Tremont.

Claremont Park, between Inwood and Tremont, beyond the Harlem River, contains thirty-eight acres.

General U. S. Grant's Tomb is on Claremont Heights, in the northern part of the park. He died July 23, 1885, and in 1897 his remains were placed in the large granite mausoleum which had been built at a cost of about six hundred thousand dollars, contributed by the people.

Mount Morris Square, Harlem, about twenty acres of land, with a hill one hundred feet high, on which is an observatory.

Pelham Bay Park, Westchester County, contains 1,756 acres of land along the shore of Long Island Sound, Twin Island, Hunter's Island, and other territory.

Bronx Park, above West Farms, on both sides of the Bronx River, contains 856 acres. The old Leffell mansion is now the office of the superintendent of the park.

Van Cortlandt Park is a new reservation of 1,069 acres not laid out. The Van Cortlandt station of the New York & Putnam Railroad adjoins the park.

St. Nicholas Avenue, from Central Park northwest to Fort Washington.

Hancock Monument, Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Riverside Park, along the Hudson River, between Seventy-first and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. Riverside Avenue borders the park on the east, and beautiful estates have been laid out on the avenue.

Jumel Mansion, Washington Heights, is one of the few buildings of colonial times now standing in New York. The mansion was built in 1758, and was a wedding gift to Mary Phillips of Phillipsburg Manor, Yonkers, who married Col. Roger Morris, a prominent Tory. Miss Phillips was the early love of George Washington. When the Continental Army took possession of the mansion, Washington selected it as his headquarters. Alexander Hamilton, General Putnam, Lafayette, Jerome Bonaparte, Aaron Burr, and many other notables were entertained in the mansion. Madame Jumel's maiden name was Betty Bowen. She was the daughter of John Bowen of Taunton. She married



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HERALD BUILDING.

first Stephen Jumel, a wealthy merchant of New York previous to the Revolution. Her second marriage was to Aaron Burr in 1833, when he was seventy-eight years old, and she soon separated from him.

Academy of Mount St. Vincent, above Riverdale, on the Hudson River. Large buildings and sixty-three acres of land.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Washington Heights, was established in 1818.

Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Fordham Heights, overlooking Harlem River, was incorporated in 1889 and opened 1893. The building is surrounded with extensive grounds of thirteen acres.

The Southern Boulevard extends from the north end of Third Avenue bridge, thence along the Westchester shore of Long Island Sound to Central Avenue at Jerome Park.

Young Men's Christian Union, 700 Westchester Avenue.

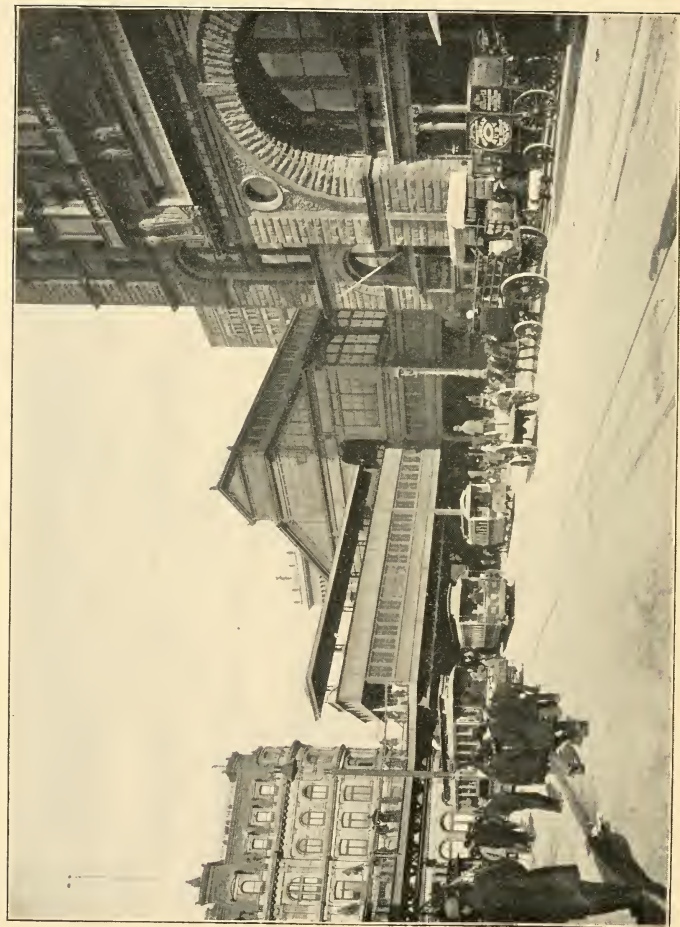
Central Avenue, from the north end of Central Bridge to Jerome Park and Yonkers.

Woodlawn Cemetery, twelve miles from City Hall, reached by the New York & Harlem Railroad. The cemetery has an area of about four hundred acres of land. Lots and tombs are owned by many of the prominent families of New York and vicinity, Jay Gould, Henry Clews, Washington E. Connor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph H. Choate, George L. Lorillard, Austin Corbin, Henry M. Flagler, Admiral Farragut, De Long, the Arctic explorer, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and the Sloanes.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Mount Hope, is just beyond the city of Yonkers on the New York & Northern Railway. Several churches in New York have purchased large lots in this cemetery, and removed many remains from old burying grounds to their lots.

Kenisco Cemetery is fifteen miles from New York on the Harlem division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. The depot, constructed of stone, is located at the entrance of the cemetery.

High Bridge Park, Harlem River bank and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, has an area of twenty-three acres.



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ENTRANCE TO BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

BROOKLYN.

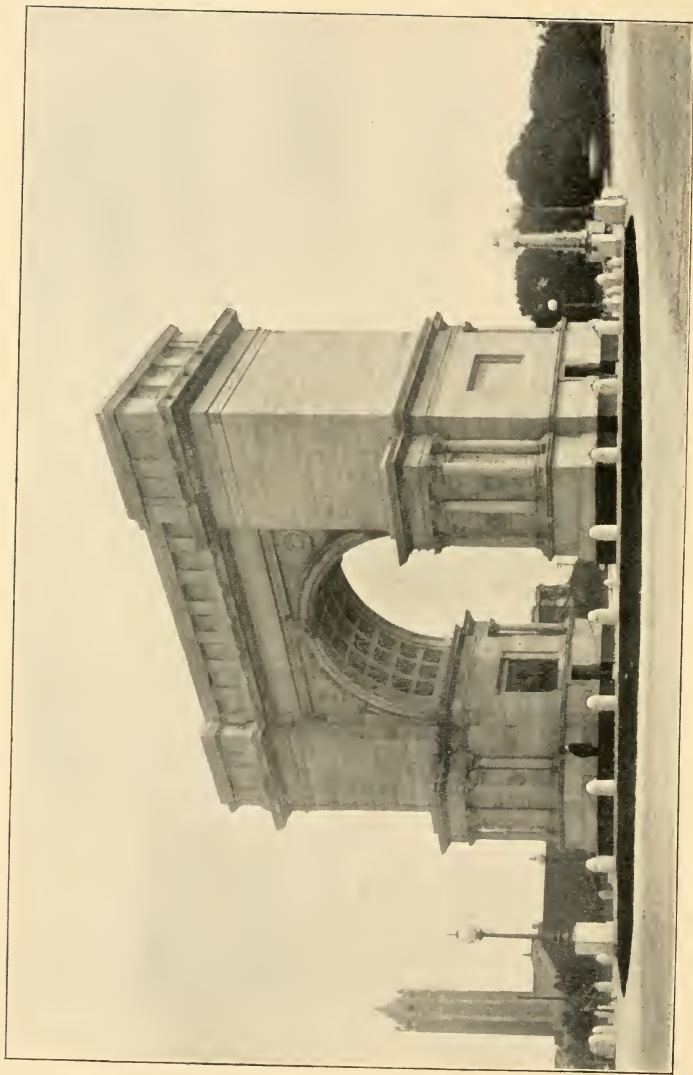
Brooklyn was named for Breuckelen (Marshland) in the province of Utrecht in Holland, from which place some of the first settlers came. A tract of six hundred and thirty acres of land was purchased of the Algonquin Indians in 1636 by William Arianse Bennet and Jaques Bentyn lying at Gowanus. A second tract of three hundred and twenty-five acres of land was purchased by Joris Jansen de Rapalje at Wallabout Bay, June 16, 1637. In 1642 there were at the west end of the island five hamlets, "The Ferry;" "Breuckelyn," near the present Hoyt and Fulton streets, where stood the church; "Gowanus," around Gowanus Bay; "Bedford;" and "The Wallabout," around Wallabout Bay. The union of the five hamlets into one village called Breuckelen took place in 1646.

In 1653 it received a Dutch charter, and in 1665 an English charter. In 1788 the town was organized, and it was incorporated April 12, 1816. It was incorporated as a city April 8, 1834. The ground on which the city is built rises with a steep grade from the bay and river to a ridge which extends eastward. At its highest point it is about seventy-five feet above tide water, and affords an extensive view of the bay.

The sections of the city are designated The Heights, South Brooklyn, The Hill, and Williamsburg. Fulton Street is the main avenue. Half a mile from the bridge are located the Court House, Hall of Records, the Municipal Building, and the City Hall. On Washington Street stands the Federal Building, with the post office and United States courts.

The Hill. The Republican Union League Club, the Lincoln, the Oxford, and the Montauk clubs have fine houses.

The Heights. Here are located the Academy of Music, Young Men's Christian Association building, Brooklyn Library, and Art Association. Long Island Historical Society building is on the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, and has a library of eighty thousand volumes and many pamphlets. The Mansion House, the St. George, and the Pierrepont House are also in this section. The Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Excelsior clubs and the Crescent Athletic Club have fine headquarters.



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ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

The First Ferry between Manhattan and Long Islands was established in 1642, about where Fulton Ferry now is. First steam ferry opened May 10, 1814.

The Old Bergen Farm, South Brooklyn. The old homestead has stood for nearly two centuries.

Dry Dock. The new dock will be completed during 1900. It is located between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, South Brooklyn. The dock will be large enough to hold a vessel eight hundred feet long.

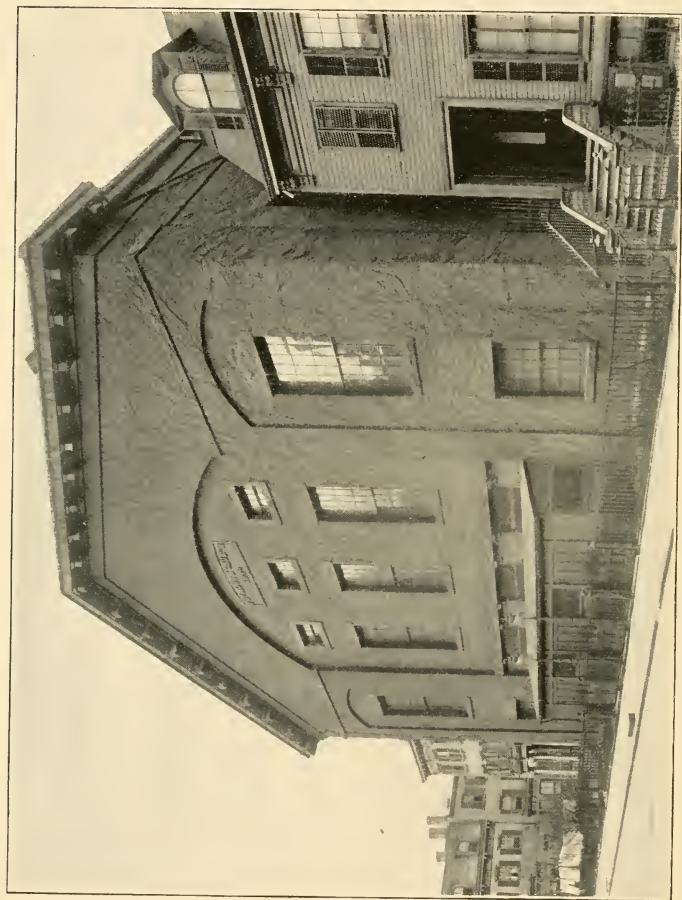
Navy Yard, on the Wallabout, East River, at the foot of York Street, has an area of one hundred and forty-five acres. The United States Naval Lyceum, founded in 1833 by naval officers, has a fine library and a large collection of curiosities. The gun park has a formidable array of naval guns and mortars. There are a great number of large machine shops and storehouses. In the marine barracks a battalion of marines, with band, are stationed here as guard. Comfortable residences for the officers stationed here are in the yard. The receiving ship "Vermont" is the home of the sailors awaiting orders, and is an object of great interest to visitors. Three dry docks are now in use, and a fourth of great size will soon be built.

National Guard, State of New York, in Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs. Second Brigade: Thirteenth Regiment, armory, Sumner and Jefferson avenues; Fourteenth Regiment, armory, Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; Twenty-third Regiment, armory, Bedford and Atlantic avenues; Forty-seventh Regiment, armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street. Third Battery, armory, 165-179 Clermont Avenue; Seventeenth Separate Company, armory, Flushing; Troop C, armory, North Portland Avenue; Second Signal Corps, armory, 801 Dean Street.

Naval Reserve, Second Naval Battalion, headquarters foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 516 1-6 acres of woodland, water, lawn, and driveways, laid out in the natural style. From Lookout Hill may be seen the Palisades, the Orange Hills, the Atlantic shore, the city of Brooklyn, and New York Harbor. A bronze tablet marks the site of part of the battle of Long Island, which was fought on the hills of the park and the immediate surrounding ground. A statue erected in memory of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," stands in the park. A bronze statue erected in memory of Major-General G. K. Warren stands near the memorial arch, and was unveiled July 4, 1896. There are also a bronze statue of J. S. T. Stranahan, and bronze busts of Beethoven, Irving, and Thomas Moore and a heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln.

The Park Plaza, in front of the main entrance to Prospect Park. In the centre of the plaza stands a memorial arch, erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Federal army in 1892.



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PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Ocean Parkway, Prospect Park to Coney Island, is five and a half miles long.

Eastern Parkway, Prospect Park to Ralph Avenue, is two and a half miles long.

Eastern Parkway Extension, Ralph Avenue to Ridgewood Park, is two and a half miles long.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, Prospect Park to Fort Hamilton, is four and a half miles long.

City Hall Park, junction of Court and Fulton streets, contains half an acre.

Baptist Temple, Third Avenue, corner Schermerhorn Street.

Carroll Park, President, Court, Carroll, and Smith streets, contains two acres.

West End Church (Baptist), Forty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

Winthrop Park, Nassau and Driggs avenues, Monitor and Russell streets, contains eight and one half acres.

Tompkins Park, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy, and Lafayette avenues, contains seven and three quarters acres.

First Unitarian Congregational Society, Pierrepont Street, corner of Monroe Place.

Bedford Park, Brooklyn and Kingston avenues; area, four acres.

Holy Trinity Church (Episcopal), Clinton Street, corner of Montague Street.

Washington Park (Fort Greene) has thirty acres of beautiful grounds, where are buried eleven thousand victims of the British prison ships at the time of the Revolution.

Plymouth Church (Congregational), Orange Street, near Hicks Street, was built in 1847.

Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street.

Grand Opera House, Elm Place, near Fulton Street.

Montauk Theatre, 587 Fulton Street.

Park Theatre, 383 Fulton Street.

Star Theatre, Jay Street, near Fulton Street.

Amphion Theatre, 439 Bedford Avenue.

Hyde & Behman's Theatre, Adams Street, near Myrtle Avenue.

Flatbush Free Library, 5 Caton Avenue.

Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn Street, near Flatbush Avenue.

Free Lending Library of the Union for Christian Work, 67 Schermerhorn Street.

Young Women's Christian Association, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue.

Criterion Theatre, Fulton Street, near Grand Avenue.

Law Library, Room 16, Court House.

St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester, Buffalo, and St. Mark's avenues (Sisters of Charity).

Bedford Heights Baptist Church, Bergen Heights, corner of Rogers Avenue.

St. Giles Home (for Cripples), 419 Clinton Street.

Central Baptist Church, Marcy Avenue, corner of South Fifth Street.

Faith Home for Incurables, Park Place, corner of Classon Avenue.

Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue, corner of McDonough Street.

Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette Avenue, corner of Marcy Avenue.

Home for Consumptives, Kingston Avenue, corner of Butler Street.

Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond Street, near De Kalb Avenue.

First Baptist Church in East New York, Hendrix Street, near Fulton Street.

Brooklyn Throat Hospital, Bedford Avenue, corner of South Third Street.

Sixth Avenue Church (Baptist), Sixth Avenue, corner of Lincoln Place.

Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, Forty-sixth Street, corner of Fourth Avenue.

Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue, corner of Madison Street.

Roman Catholic Charitable Hospital, Bushwick Avenue, near Maujer Street.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Greenpoint, Manhattan Avenue, near Java Street.

Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Knickerbocker Avenue, corner of Ralph Street.

German Hospital, St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street.

Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Powers Street, near Lorimer Street.

Lutherisches Hospital, New York Avenue, corner of Powell Street.

Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue, corner of St. John's Place.

Tompkins Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Tompkins Avenue, corner of Willoughby Avenue.

Bushwick Hospital, 1038 Greene Avenue.

Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston Street.

Pennsylvania Avenue Congregational Church, Pennsylvania, near Liberty Avenue.

Central Throat Hospital and Polyclinic Dispensary, Broadway and Howard Avenue.

Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Warren Street, near Smith Street.

Williams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Williams Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Adelphi Street, near De Kalb Avenue.

Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton Street, near Remsen Street.

Second Unitarian Church, corner of Congress Street.

Church of Reconciliation (Universalist), North Henry Street, near Nassau Avenue.

Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Greene Avenue, near Lewis Avenue.

Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis Avenue, corner of Madison Avenue.

Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue, corner of Forty-seventh Street.

St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James Place, corner of Lafayette Avenue.

Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, Eighth Avenue, corner of Tenth Street.

Second Baptist Church, Ainslie, near Graham Avenue.

New England Baptist Church, South Ninth Street, near Driggs Avenue.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue.

Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church, Cumberland Street, near Myrtle Avenue.

Third Unitarian Church, Gates Avenue, corner of Irving Place.

Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Avenue and Fennimore Street.

Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Clinton Avenue, corner of Lafayette Avenue.

Long Island Throat and Lung Hospital, 55 Willoughby Street.

Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Lee Avenue, corner of Hooper Street.

Long Island College Hospital, Henry Street, near Pacific Street.

St. Peter's Hospital, Henry Street, corner of Congress Street.

Bethesda Congregational Church, Ralph Avenue, corner of Chauncey Street.

St. John's Hospital, Atlantic Avenue, corner of Albany Avenue.

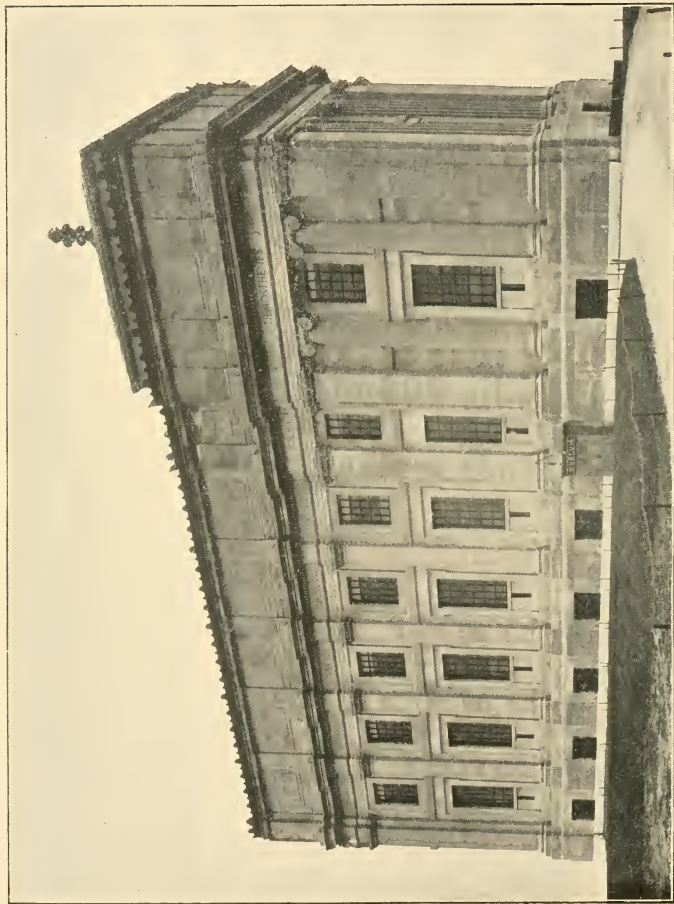
Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue.

Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Classon Avenue.

Greenwood Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue, corner of Fifteenth Street.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Avenue, corner of Sixth Street.

Ocean Hill Baptist Church, Rockaway Avenue, corner of Somers Street.



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MUSEUM, BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

St. Catharine's Hospital (Roman Catholic), Bushwick Avenue, near Maujer Street.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Bond, near Fulton Street, was founded in 1824.

Brooklyn Music Hall, Broadway and Alabama Avenue.

Empire Theatre, Broadway and Bedford Avenue.

Gayety Theatre, Broadway and Troop Avenue.

Historical Hall, corner Pierrepont and Clinton streets.

Long Island Historical Society, Pierrepont and Clinton streets.

Academy of Music, 176 Montague Street.

Brooklyn Library, 197 Montague Street.

Brooklyn Art Association, 174 Montague Street.

Columbia Theatre, Washington and Tillary streets.

Bijou Theatre, Smith and Livingston streets.

Brooklyn E. D. School Library, 74 South Third Street, corner Driggs Avenue.

Pratt Institute, 215 Ryerson Street.

Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational), corner Henry and Remsen streets.

Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, Cumberland Street.

City Park, Canton and Navy streets, Park and Flushing avenues, contains seven and one half acres.

Beecher Memorial Church (Congregational), Herkimer Street, near Rock-away Street.

Kings County Hospital, Clarkson Street.

All Souls' Church, South Ninth Street, near Bedford Avenue.

Highland Park, Force Tube and Sunnyside avenues, has an area of twenty-six acres.

Sunset Park, Forty-first to Forty-third streets, Fifth to Seventh avenues, contains fourteen and one fourth acres.

Red Hook Park, Richards, Dwight, Verona, and Williams streets, contains six acres.

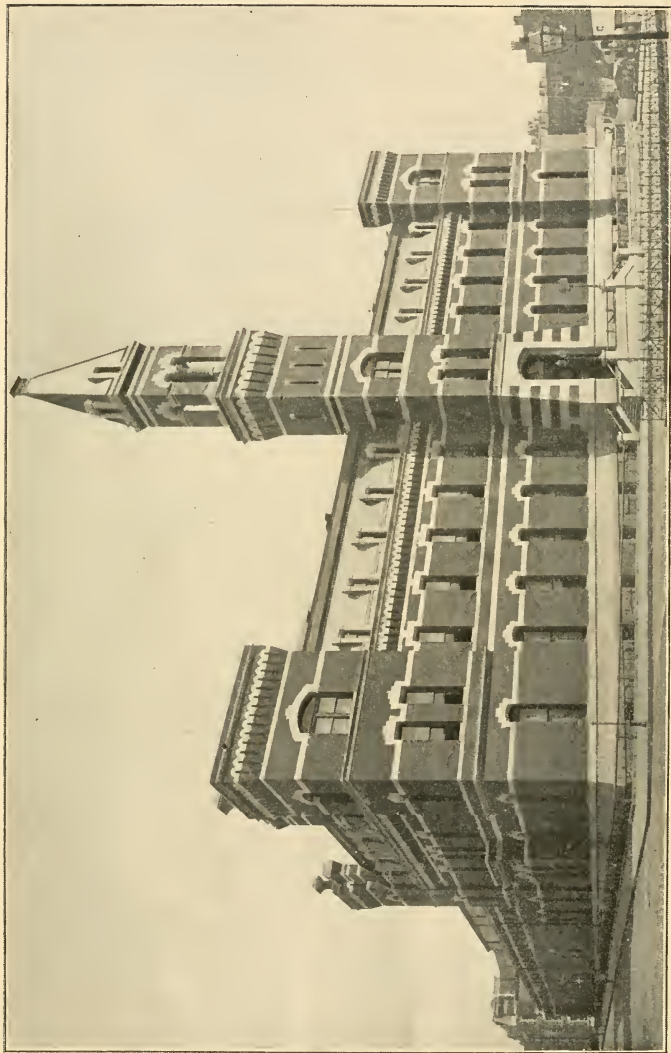
Saratoga Square, Saratoga and Howard avenues, Halsey and Macon streets, contains four acres.

Irving Square, Hamburg and Knickerbocker avenues, Halsey and Weir-field streets, contains three and one half acres.

Bushwick Park, Knickerbocker and Irving avenues, Starr and Suydam streets.

United States Naval Hospital, Flushing Avenue, off Ryerson Street.

East Side Lands, Washington Avenue, Eastern Parkway, and Flatbush Avenue, contains fifty acres.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, PARK AVENUE, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

Parade Ground Coney Island, Caton and Ocean avenues and Parade Place, contains forty acres.

Grant Statue, Grant Square, stands in front of the Union League clubhouse. It is of heroic size, in bronze, and was unveiled in April, 1895.

Concourse Park, East and West Fifth streets, Sea Breeze Avenue, and the Ocean, contains seventy acres.

Dyke's Beach, Seventh Avenue, New York Bay, Eighth Street, Cropsey and Fourteenth avenues, contains one hundred and forty-four acres.

Bensonhurst Beach, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, Twenty-first and Cropsey Avenues, contains eight acres.

Bay Parkway, Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach, is three miles long.

Lincoln Terrace, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Avenue, President Street, and Rochester Avenue, contains twelve acres.

Canarsie Beach, Rockaway Parkway and Jamaica Bay, has an area of forty acres.

New Lots Playground, Sackman Street, Newport, Christopher, and Riverdale avenues, contains three acres.

Cooper Park, Maspeth and Morgan avenues, Sharon and Guilford Streets, contains seventeen acres.

Linton Park, Bradford Street, Blake, Dumont, and Miller avenues, contains three acres.

Brooklyn Forest, between Jamaica Avenue and Union Turnpike, Eldert Lane and Washington Street, town of Jamaica.

Fort Hamilton Park, Fort Hamilton and Shore Road, contains seven acres.

Bay Ridge Parkway, Fort Hamilton Avenue to Fort Hamilton, is three miles in length.

Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, established in 1840, contains 474 acres. It is laid out on the landscape plan, and is one of the notable cemeteries of the country. It is reached by the elevated railroad or by Hamilton Ferry. Many thousands of costly monuments to the dead adorn the grounds. S. F. B. Morse, James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, and other famous men and women are buried here.

Calvary Cemetery, Newtown, Long Island, was established in 1848. There are about two hundred acres of land in the grounds, which belong to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

The Lutheran Cemetery, Newtown, Long Island, has four hundred acres of land.

Evergreen Cemetery, Newtown, Long Island, established in 1851, has four hundred acres of land.



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CASTLE GARDEN AND THE HARBOR.

Cypress Hills Cemetery, Newtown, Long Island, has four hundred acres of land. A large lot is devoted to the graves of soldiers killed during the Rebellion.

STATEN ISLAND.

The land is broken by hills, affording fine views of the harbor and interior.

Tottenville is the most southern town on the island. **Richmond** was formerly the county town. Arthur Kill and the sound separate the island from New Jersey.

Stapleton is the quarantine station, and **St. George, Tompkinsville, Clifton** and **Gifford's** are on the east side of the island. **South Beach** is a summer resort and **Midland Beach** is a new resort.

Other towns and villages are **West New Brighton, Port Richmond, Erastina, Chelsea, Travisville, Rossville, Eltingville, Prince's Bay, Huguenot**, and **Red Bank**.

Prohibition Park (Westerleigh), a village recently built by Dr. I. K. Funk and others.

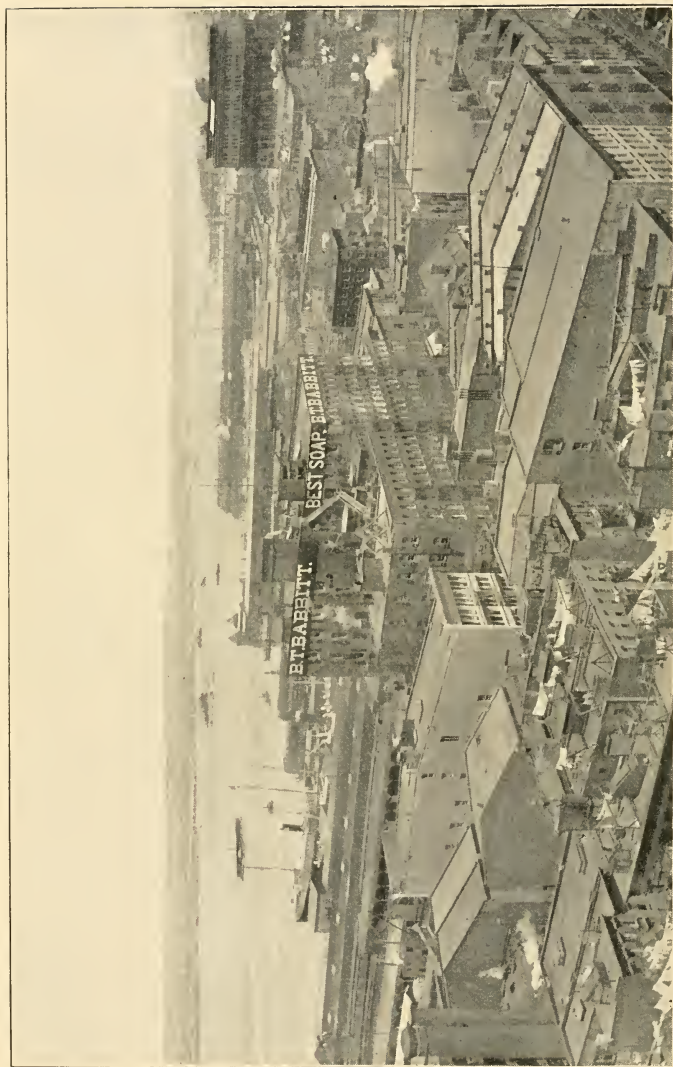
Sailors' Snug Harbor, West New Brighton, on the north shore of the island. Here is the home for aged and infirm sailors. The grounds have an area of one hundred and eighty-five acres. It was founded by Captain Richard Randall. The large buildings are occupied by seven hundred and fifty pensioners. The remains of the founder rest under a monument on the grounds, and a bronze statue of Captain Randall stands in a prominent section of the ground.

The Huguenot Graveyard. The Vanderbilt tomb, a large marble structure, is in this ground.

THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK

Comprises the lower bay, the upper bay, the East River, and the southern part of the North or Hudson River, and may be entered from the Atlantic Ocean either from the northeast by way of Long Island Sound, or from the east and south by way of the channels at Sandy Hook. The latter is the channel used by most of the ocean vessels.

The North River is nearly a mile wide, and deep enough for the largest vessel.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. HUDSON RIVER FROM TOP OF THE LIBERTY BUILDING.

The East River is about half a mile wide, but is as deep as North River.

The northeastern entrance to the harbor from Long Island Sound is through Hell Gate to the East River.

✧ **Pier Water Front** of Manhattan Island are the *North River*, *East River*, and *Harlem River*, giving twenty-five miles of excellent wharf front for large vessels. The North River on the western front is the original name given to it by the Dutch settlers, and it is twenty miles long and one mile wide. East River is twenty miles long, connecting New York harbor near the Battery with Long Island Sound at Willett's Point. Harlem River is a tributary of the East River, and is seven miles long.

Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's Island, one and three quarters miles southwest of the Battery. This enormous statue of hammered copper is 151 feet high, and stands on a pedestal 155 feet high, standing within the walls of Fort Wood.

✧ **Fort Wood**, on Bedloe's Island, was completed in 1841.

✧ **Governor's Island**, near the Battery, is the headquarters of the Military Department of the East. It has an area of sixty-five acres. **Fort Columbus** is the principal work on the island. On the point is **Castle William**, facing the Battery, built 1808-1812. On the island are magazines, hospitals, and an arsenal.

✧ **Robins Reef Lighthouse**, a low brown tower, near the Staten Island shore.

✧ **Fort Hamilton**, a military reservation of ninety-six acres, Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn. A large fort, casemated and heavily armed; also strong shore batteries. The guns command the Narrows and the approach from the bay.

✧ **The Narrows**, one mile wide, is the water connection between the harbor and lower bay.

✧ **Fort Wadsworth**, on the high point at the Narrows, is a military reservation of one hundred acres. This fort, with Fort Hamilton, commands the entrance to the harbor.

✧ **Fort Lafayette**, located between Fort Hamilton and the water front. Its construction was begun in 1812 and was named in 1822 Fort Lafayette. It is constructed of brick, with high walls.

✧ **Willett's Point**, near Whitestone, fortified in 1862 by the government.

✧ **Fort Totten**, near Whitestone.

✧ **Fort Schuyler**, Throgg's Neck, East River.

✧ **Fort Slocum**, David's Island.

✧ **Quarantine Station**, port of New York. At Swinburne Island is located the hospital for contagious diseases. At Hoffman's Island all passengers arriving in infected vessels are detained for some time to guard the public health.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

HUDSON RIVER.

Sandy Hook is the long neck of land on the New Jersey shore. Sandy Hook and Scotland lightships are anchored off Sandy Hook. Navesink Highlands, the high shore between Navesink River and New York Bay, have two lighthouses.

Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, very heavily armed fortifications.

Blackwell's Island, in East River, contains one hundred and twenty acres and was purchased by the city in 1828. Here are located the almshouse, penitentiary, charity hospital, workhouse, asylum for the insane, and other public institutions.

Randall's Island, near the union of the East River and Harlem River, contains one hundred acres. The House of Refuge was erected here in 1854.

Coney Island was formerly part of the town of Gravesend. It was annexed to Brooklyn some years ago. Here are Brighton and Manhattan beaches.

FERRIES, MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

To Astoria, from foot of East Ninety-second Street.

To Bedloe's Island (Liberty Island), from battery.

To Blackwell's Island, from foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Fifty-second Street, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, East River.

To Brooklyn Borough.—From foot of Catharine Street to Main Street, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of East Tenth Street and foot of East Twenty-third Street to Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of East Twenty-third Street to Broadway, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of East Houston Street to Grand Street, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of Fulton Street to Fulton Street, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of Grand Street to Grand Street and Broadway, Brooklyn Borough.

To Jersey City.—From foot of Chambers and West Twenty-third streets to Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City (Erie, Northern of New Jersey, and New Jersey & New York Railroad). From foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third streets to Montgomery Street, Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, and New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad). From foot of Liberty and Whitehall streets to Communipaw, Jersey City (Central Railroad of New Jersey). Pennsylvania annex from foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn Borough, to Jersey City, connecting with Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, and New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. From foot of Roosevelt Street to Broadway, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of Wall Street to Montague Street, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of Whitehall Street to Atlantic and Hamilton avenues, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of

Whitehall Street to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn Borough. From foot of West Thirteenth Street to Bay Street, Jersey City.

To College Point (Queens Borough), from foot of East Ninety-ninth Street.

To Fort Lee, from foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

To Governor's Island, from foot of Whitehall Street.

To Hart's Island, from foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, East River.

To Hoboken, from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, to Newark and Ferry streets, Hoboken. From foot of West Fourteenth Street to Fourteenth Street, Hoboken.

To North Brother Island, from foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

To Queens Borough (Long Island City), from foot of East Thirty-fourth Street and James Slip to Borden Avenue, Long Island City (Long Island Railroad).

To Randall's Island, from foot of Twenty-sixth and East One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

To Richmond Borough (Staten Island), from foot of Whitehall Street to St. George, Staten Island (Staten Island and Rapid Transit Railroad and trolley lines).

To Ward's Island, from foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

To Weehawken, from foot of Franklin and West Forty-second streets to West Shore Railroad depot. From foot of West Forty-second Street to Old Slip, Weehawken.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER.

Second Avenue, Suburban Transit Railroad.

Third Avenue, Public Bridge.

Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Bridge.

Madison Avenue, Public Bridge to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Macomb's Dam, Public Bridge.

West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, High Bridge Aqueduct.

Eighth Avenue, New York & Putnam Railroad Bridge.

Dyckman Street, Foot Bridge.

West Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Farmers' Bridge.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, King's Bridge.

Junction with Hudson River, Ship Canal Bridge.

Willis Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue.

PIERS IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

North River. New No. 1 and Old No. 1, Battery Place. Old Nos. 2 and 3, Battery Place and Morris Street. Old No. 4, Morris Street. Old Nos. 5, 6 and 7, Morris and Rector streets. Old No. 8, Rector Street. Old Nos. 9 and 10, Rector and Carlisle streets. Old No. 11, Carlisle Street. Old No. 12, Albany Street. Old No. 13, Albany and Cedar streets. New No. 13, Cortlandt and Dey streets. Old No. 14, Cedar Street. New No. 14, Fulton Street. Old No. 15, Liberty Street. New No. 15, between Vesey and Barclay streets. Old No. 16, Liberty and Cortlandt streets. Old No. 17, Cortlandt Street. New No. 18, Murray Street. New No. 19, Warren Street. New No. 20, Chambers Street. New No. 21, Duane Street. New No. 22, Jay Street. New No. 23, Harrison Street. New No. 24, Franklin Street. New No. 25, North Moore Street. New No. 26, Beach Street. Old No. 26, Barclay and Park Place. Old No. 27, Park Place. New No. 27, Hubert Street. New No. 28, Laight Street. New No. 29, Vestry Street. New No. 30, Vestry Street. New No. 31, Watts Street. New No. 32, Canal Street. New No. 34, Canal Street. New No. 35, Spring Street. New No. 36, Spring and Charlton streets. New No. 37, Charlton Street. New No. 38, King Street. New No. 39, West Houston Street. New No. 40, Clarkson Street. New No. 41, Leroy Street. Old No. 42, Canal Street. New No. 42, Morton Street. New No. 43, Barrow Street. New No. 44, Christopher Street. New Nos. 45, 46 and 47, West Tenth Street. New No. 48, West Eleventh Street. New pier foot of Bank Street. New pier foot of Bethune Street. New pier foot of Jane Street. New pier foot of Gansevoort Street. New pier foot of West Nineteenth Street. New pier foot of West Twenty-first Street. New pier foot of West Twenty-second Street. New No. 53, West Twenty-third Street. Old No. 54, Perry Street. New No. 54, West Twenty-fourth Street. New No. 55, West Twenty-fifth Street. New No. 56, West Twenty-sixth Street. Old No. 56½, Gansevoort and Bloomfield streets. New No. 57, West Twenty-seventh Street. Old No. 58, Bloomfield Street. New No. 58, West Twenty-eighth Street. Old No. 59, Little West Twelfth Street. New No. 59, West Twentyninth Street. New No. 60, West Thirtieth Street. New No. 61, West Thirty-first Street. New No. 62, West Thirty-second Street. New No. 63, West Thirty-third Street.

East River. Nos. 3 and 4, Moore and Broad Streets. No. 5, Broad Street and Coenties Slip. Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Coenties Slip. Nos. 9 and 10, Coenties and Old Slips. Nos. 11 and 12, Old Slip. No. 13, Old Slip. No. 13, Old Slip, near Wall Street. No. 14, Jones Lane. Nos. 15 and 16, Wall Street. No. 17, Pine Street. No. 18 Maiden Lane. No. 19, Fletcher Street. Nos. 20 and 21, Burling Slip. No. 22, Fulton Street. No. 23, Beekman Street. No. 24, Beekman Street

and Peck Slip. Nos. 25 and 26, Peck Slip. No. 27, Dover Street. No. 28, Dover and Roosevelt streets. No. 29, Roosevelt Street. New No. 29, Market Street. No. 30, Roosevelt Street and James Slip. No. 31, James Slip. Old No. 32, James Slip. New No. 32, Pike Street. New No. 33, Oliver Street. Old Nos. 34 and 35, Catharine Street. Old No. 36, Catharine and Market streets. New No. 36, Jefferson Street. No. 38, Market Street. No. 39, Market and Pike streets. No. 40, Pike Street. No. 42, Pike and Rutgers streets. Nos. 43 and 44, Rutgers Street. No. 45, Rutgers and Jefferson streets. No. 46, Jefferson Street. No. 47, Jefferson and Clinton streets. No. 48, Clinton Street. No. 49, Clinton and Montgomery streets. No. 50, Montgomery Street. Nos. 51 and 52, Gouverneur Street. No. 53, Jackson Street. No. 54, Corlears Street. No. 55, Cherry Street. Nos. 56 and 57, Broome Street. Nos. 58 and 59, Delancey Street. No. 60, Rivington Street. No. 61, Rivington and Stanton Streets. No. 62, Stanton Street.

COAST STEAMSHIPS.

Atlas Steamship Company, Pier 55 (new), foot of West Twenty-fifth Street (West Indies and Mosquito Coast).

Clyde Steamship Company, Pier 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt Street (Charleston and Jacksonville).

Savannah Line, Pier 35, North River, foot of Spring Street (Savannah).

Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier 26 (new), North River, foot of Beach Street (Norfolk, Richmond, and other ports).

Morgan Line (Southern Pacific Road), Pier 25, North River, foot of North Moore Street (New Orleans).

Cromwell Line, Pier 9, North River, foot of Rector Street (New Orleans).

Maine Steamship Company, Pier 38, East River (Portland).

Royal Dutch West Indies Mail Line, Pier foot of Joralemon Street, Brooklyn (Port au Prince, Curacao, and other ports).

Porto Rico Steamship Company, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn (ports in Porto Rico).

Mallory Line, Pier 20, East River, Burling Slip (Galveston, Key West, Fernandina, and Brunswick).

Manhattan Steamship Company, Pier 6, North River (ports in Maine and Provinces).

Compania Transatlantica Española, Pier 10, East River, foot of Old Slip (Havana, Santiago, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and other ports).

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, Piers 16 and 17, East River, foot of Wall Street (Ports in Cuba, Mexico and Nassau, N. P.).

Quebec Steamship Company, Pier 47 (new), North River, foot of West Tenth Street (Bermuda, Porto Rico, and Windward Islands).

Panama Railroad Steamship Line, Pier 57, North River, foot of West Twenty-seventh Street (California, China, and Japan, via Isthmus of Panama).

Red D Lines, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn (Porto Rico, Curacao, West Indies, La Guayra, and other ports).

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Pier 42 (new), North River, foot of Morton Street (French Line to Havre).

Cunard Line, Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street (Liverpool via Queenstown).

Hamburg-American Packet Company, Pier foot of First and Newark streets, Hoboken, N. J. (Hamburg via Southampton).

American Line, Pier 14 (new), North River, foot of Fulton Street (Southampton).

Allan-State Line, Pier foot of West Twenty-first Street, North River (Glasgow and Londonderry).

Anchor Line, Pier 54 (new), North River, foot of West Twenty-fourth Street (Glasgow via Moville and Londonderry).

Atlantic Transport Line, Pier 39 (new), North River (New York and London).

Red Star Line, Pier 14 (new), North River, foot of Fulton Street (Antwerp).

Scandinavian-American Line, Pier foot of Fourth Street, Hoboken (Christiania, Copenhagen, and St. Petersburg).

White Star Line, Pier 45 (new), North River, foot of West Tenth Street (Liverpool via Queenstown).

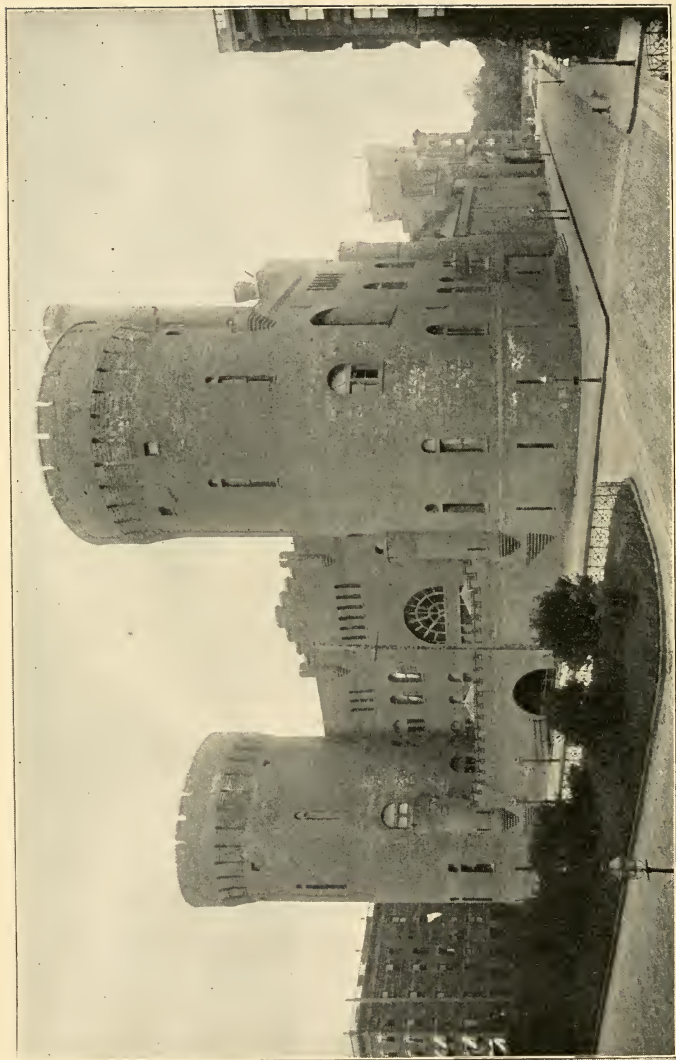
Wilson Line, Pier foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn (London and Hull).

Holland-American Line, Pier Fifth Street, Hoboken (Rotterdam and Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer).

North German Lloyd Line, Pier foot of Second Street, Hoboken (Bremen via Southampton, and Genoa via Gibraltar).

Phoenix Line, Pier foot of Sixth Street, Hoboken (Antwerp).

Prince Line, Atlantic Pier, Brooklyn (St. Michael, Azores, Naples, and Genoa).



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EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY, PARK AVENUE AND EAST NINETY-FOURTH STREET.

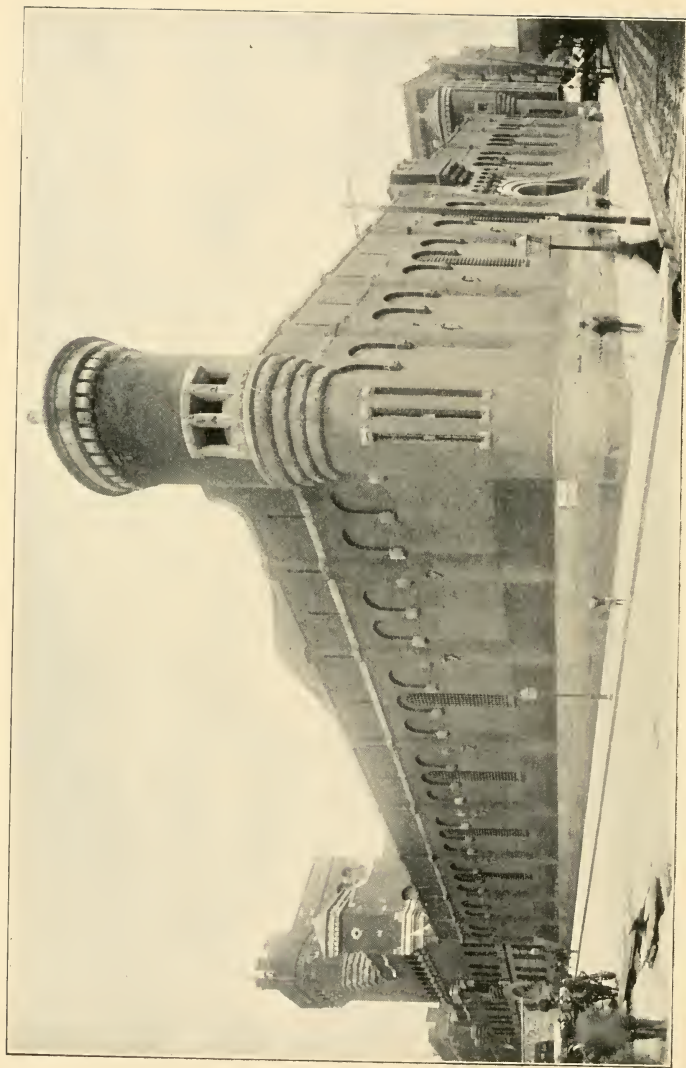
GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

Directors-General — Dutch.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1623, Adriaen Joris. | 1647-64, Petrus Stuyvesant. |
| 1624, Cornelis Jacobsen May. | 1664-73, Colonial Governors (English). |
| 1625, William Verhulst. | |
| 1626-33, Peter Minuit. | 1673, Cornelis Evertse, Jr., Jacob Benckes and a court of war. |
| 1632, The Council. | |
| 1633-38, Wouter van Twiller. | 1673-74, Anthony Colve. |
| 1638-47, William Kieft. | |
-

Colonial Governors.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1664-68, Richard Nicols. | 1731, Rip van Dam (acting). |
| 1667-73, Francis Lovelace. | 1732, William Cosby. |
| 1673, July 30—1674, Oct. 31, Dutch régime re-established. | 1737, George Clarke. |
| 1674, Edmund Andros. | 1743, George Clinton. |
| 1681, Antony Brockholst. | 1753, Danvers Osborne. |
| 1683, Thomas Dongan. | 1753, James Delancey (Lieut.-Gov.). |
| 1688, Francis Nicholson (Lieut.-Gov.). | 1755, Sir Charles Hardy. |
| 1689, Jacob Leisler (acting). | 1757, James Delancey (Lieut.-Gov.). |
| 1691, Henry Sloughter. | 1760, Cadwallader Colden (acting). |
| 1691, Richard Ingolsby (Lieut.-Gov.). | 1761, Robert Moncton. |
| 1692, Benjamin Fletcher. | 1762, Cadwallader Colden (Lieut.-Gov.). |
| 1698, Earl of Bellamont. | 1763, Sir Henry Moore. |
| 1701, John Nanfan (Lieut.-Gov.). | 1769, Cadwallader Colden (Lieut.-Gov.). |
| 1702, Lord Cornbury. | |
| 1708, Lord Lovelace. | 1770, Earl of Dunmore. |
| 1709, Richard Ingolsby (Lieut.-Gov.). | 1771, William Tryon. |
| 1710, Robert Hunter. | 1773, Cadwallader Colden (Lieut.-Gov.). |
| 1719, Peter Schuyler (acting). | |
| 1720, William Burnet. | 1775, William Tryon. |
| 1728, John Montgomery. | |



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TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY, COLUMBUS AVENUE AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET.

Presidents Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety.

1775, April 20, Philip Livingston.	1776, June 19, John Haring, <i>pro tem.</i>
1775, May 23, Peter V. B. Livingston.	1776, July 9, Nathaniel Woodhull.
1775, Aug. 28, Nathaniel Woodhull, <i>pro tem.</i>	1776, Aug. 10, Abraham Yates, Jr., <i>pro tem.</i>
1775, Nov. 2, Abraham Yates, Jr., <i>pro tem.</i>	1776, Aug. 28, Abraham Yates, Jr.
1775, Dec. 6, Nathaniel Woodhull.	1776, Sept. 26, Peter R. Livingston.
1775, Dec. 16, John Haring, <i>pro tem.</i>	1777, March 6, Abraham Ten Broeck.
1776, Feb. 12, Nathaniel Woodhull.	1777, April 18, Leonard Gansevoort.
1776, May 18, Nathaniel Woodhull.	1777, May 14, Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Governors of the State.

1777-95, George Clinton.	1853-55, Horatio Seymour.
1795-1801, John Jay.	1855-57, Myron H. Clark.
1801-04, George Clinton.	1857-59, John A. King.
1804-07, Morgan Lewis.	1859-63, Edwin D. Morgan.
1807-17, Daniel D. Tompkins.	1863-65, Horatio Seymour.
1817, John Taylor (acting).	1865-69, Reuben E. Fenton.
1817-23, De Witt Clinton.	1869-73, John T. Hoffman.
1823-25, Joseph C. Yates.	1873-75, John Adams Dix.
1825-28, De Witt Clinton.	1875-77, Samuel J. Tilden.
1828-29, Nathaniel Pitcher (acting).	1877-80, Lucius Robinson.
1829, Martin Van Buren.	1880-83, Alonzo B. Cornell.
1829-33, Enos T. Throop.	1883-85, Grover Cleveland.
1833-39, William L. Marcy.	1885-86, David B. Hill (acting).
1839-43, William H. Seward.	1886-92, David B. Hill.
1843-45, William C. Bouck.	1892-95, Roswell P. Flower.
1845-47, Silas Wright.	1895-96, Levi P. Morton.
1847-49, John Young.	1897-98, Frank S. Black.
1849-51, Hamilton Fish.	1899-1900, Theodore Roosevelt.
1851-53, Washington Hunt.	

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution, the mayor was appointed by the Provincial Governor of New York ; from 1784 to 1820, he was appointed by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, the Governor being the head of the Board. From 1820 to 1830, when the charter was amended, the mayor was appointed by the Common Council,

Mayors.	Term.	Mayors.	Term.
1. Thomas Willett,	1665	32. Jacobus van Cortlandt,	1719-20
2. Thomas Delavall,	1666	33. Robert Walters,	1720-25
3. Thomas Willett,	1667	34. Johannes Jansen,	1725-26
4. Cornelis Steenwyck,	1668-70	35. Robert Lurting,	1726-35
5. Thomas Delavall,	1671	36. Paul Richard,	1735-39
6. Matthias Nicolls,	1672	37. John Cruger, Sr.,	1739-44
7. John Lawrence,	1673	38. Stephen Bayard,	1744-47
8. William Dervall,	1675	39. Edward Holland,	1747-57
9. Nicholas de Meyer,	1676	40. John Cruger, Jr.,	1757-66
10. S. van Cortlandt,	1677	41. Whitehead Hicks,	1766-76
11. Thomas Delavall,	1678	42. David Matthews, Tory,	1776-84
12. Francis Rombouts,	1679	43. James Duane,	1784-89
13. William Dyre,	1680-81	44. Richard Varick,	1789-1801
14. Cornelis Steenwyck,	1682-83	45. Edward Livingston,	1801-03
15. Gabriel Minville,	1684	46. De Witt Clinton,	1803-07
16. Nicholas Bayard,	1685	47. Marinus Willett,	1807-08
17. S. van Cortlandt,	1686-87	48. DeWitt Clinton,	1808-10
18. Peter Delanoy,	1689-90	49. Jacob Radcliff,	1810-11
19. John Lawrence,	1691	50. De Witt Clinton,	1811-15
20. Abraham de Peyster,	1692-95	51. John Ferguson,	1815
21. William Merritt,	1695-98	52. Jacob Radcliff,	1815-18
22. Johannes de Peyster,	1698-99	53. Cadwallader D. Colden,	1818-21
23. David Provost,	1699-1700	54. Stephen Allen,	1821-24
24. Isaac de Riemer,	1700-01	55. William Paulding,	1825-26
25. Thomas Noell,	1701-02	56. Philip Hone,	1826-27
26. Philip French,	1702-03	57. William Paulding,	1827-29
27. William Peartree,	1703-07	58. Walter Bowne,	1829-33
28. Ebenezer Wilson,	1707-10	59. Gideon Lee,	1833-34
29. Jacobus van Cortlandt,	1710-11	60. Cornelius W. Lawrence,	1834-37
30. Caleb Heathcote,	1711-14	61. Aaron Clark,	1837-39
31. John Johnson,	1714-19	62. Isaac L. Varian,	1839-41

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — Continued.

Mayors.	Term.	Mayors.	Term.
63. Robert H. Morris,	1841-44	78. T. Coman (acting mayor),	1868
64. James Harper,	1844-45	79. A. Oakey Hall,	1869-72
65. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	1845-46	80. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	1873-74
66. Andrew H. Mickle,	1846-47	81. S. B. H. Vance (acting),	1874
67. William V. Brady,	1847-48	82. William H. Wickham,	1875-76
68. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	1848-49	83. Smith Ely,	1877-78
69. Caleb S. Woodhull,	1849-51	84. Edward Cooper,	1879-80
70. Ambrose C. Kingsland,	1851-53	85. William R. Grace,	1881-82
71. Jacob A. Westervelt,	1853-55	86. Franklin Edson,	1883-84
72. Fernando Wood,	1855-58	87. William R. Grace,	1885-86
73. Daniel F. Tiemann,	1858-60	88. Abram S. Hewitt,	1887-88
74. Fernando Wood,	1860-62	89. Hugh J. Grant,	1889-92
75. George Opdyke,	1862-64	90. Thomas F. Gilroy,	1893-94
76. C. Godfrey Gunther,	1864-66	91. William L. Strong,	1895-97
77. John T. Hoffman,	1866-68	92. Robert A. Van Wyck,	1898-1901

NEW JERSEY SHORE.

Jersey City, on the opposite shore, southwest from Manhattan Borough, has a population of 155,000. On the water front are situated the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the ferry landings for the ferries from New York. The Union Station for the electric-car lines is at the foot of Montgomery Street.

Hoboken is north of Jersey City and has a population of 45,000. The piers of a number of transatlantic steamer lines are on the water front. The station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and branches and the ferries from New York are at this point. The Stevens Institute is on the banks of the river, and has ample grounds.

Weehawken, just north of Hoboken, is the terminus of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo and the Ontario & Western railroads. Here was fought the duel between General Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, which resulted in the death of Hamilton. The city is connected with New York and Brooklyn by ferries.

Ocean Grove. In this shore town are held the camp meetings of the Methodist Church societies. The principal buildings are the Auditorium, Tabernacle, and the Young People's Temple. The Auditorium, erected by the Methodist Church for meetings of the societies, has a seating capacity of 9,500. The town has a number of fine hotels.

Asbury Park, near Ocean Grove, is a popular summer resort. The town has a good library and an opera house. There are a number of good hotels.

Long Branch, a shore summer resort, is reached by steamers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and by rail.

HUDSON RIVER.

The Hudson River is navigable for steamers to Troy, but is closed in winter by ice.

Steamers run between New York and landings on the river as follows: Albany Day Line, landing Desbrosses Street; Albany People's Line (night), landing Canal Street; Catskill (Catskill Railroad), landing Christopher Street; Kingston (Ulster & Delaware Railroad), landing West Tenth Street; Troy Citizens' (night), West Tenth Street; Newburgh (Day Line), Desbrosses Street; Newburgh (Central Hudson Line), Franklin, West Tenth Street; Newburgh (Mary Powell), Desbrosses Street; Peekskill, West Tenth Street; West Point (Day Line), Desbrosses Street; West Point (Mary Powell), Desbrosses Street.

Many interesting historical places will be found in a trip up the river. Hoboken is soon passed, with Bergen Hill in the background, and Weehawken, Washington Heights, and Fort Lee and the Palisades. The Palisades, on the western side of the river, extend twenty miles and the great wall of rock is from 350 to 550 feet in height.

Yonkers, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, is connected with New York by railroad and steamboats.

Dobbs Ferry was the scene of many important acts of the Revolution.

Irvington is a short distance above Dobbs Ferry, and is reached by railroad and steamboat.

Sunnyside, just north of Irvington, was the home of Washington Irving.

Tarrytown, a beautiful village and famous for stirring scenes during the Revolution. Major André of the British army was captured here and executed as a spy.

Nyack, a village of some importance, is connected by railroad and steamboats with New York.

Sing Sing. Here is located the State Prison, which was established in 1826. The town has some 12,000 inhabitants, with many fine buildings.

Stony Point. Here took place one of the boldest and most successful military exploits of the Revolution—the storming of the works by General Wayne.

Peekskill has a population of about 12,000 and was also one of the towns along the river identified with the history of the Revolution. Major-General Seth Pomeroy and Paulding, one of the captors of Major André, are buried here.

West Point. Here is located the United States Military Academy, the famous school for the education of officers for the army, which was established in 1794. Numerous buildings occupy the spacious grounds. Besides the cadets, who number from 300 to 325, a large staff of instructors reside here. Many interesting relics of the revolutionary war, of 1812, 1848, and 1861-65, are treasured in the buildings and grounds.

The library contains about 35,000 volumes devoted to military affairs. The cemetery is a short distance from the academy, and here are buried Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, Brigadier-General Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter in 1861, Brigadier-General Custer, Major-General Sykes, and General Quincy A. Gilmore. Old Fort Putnam is on Mount Independence, 500 feet above the river level.

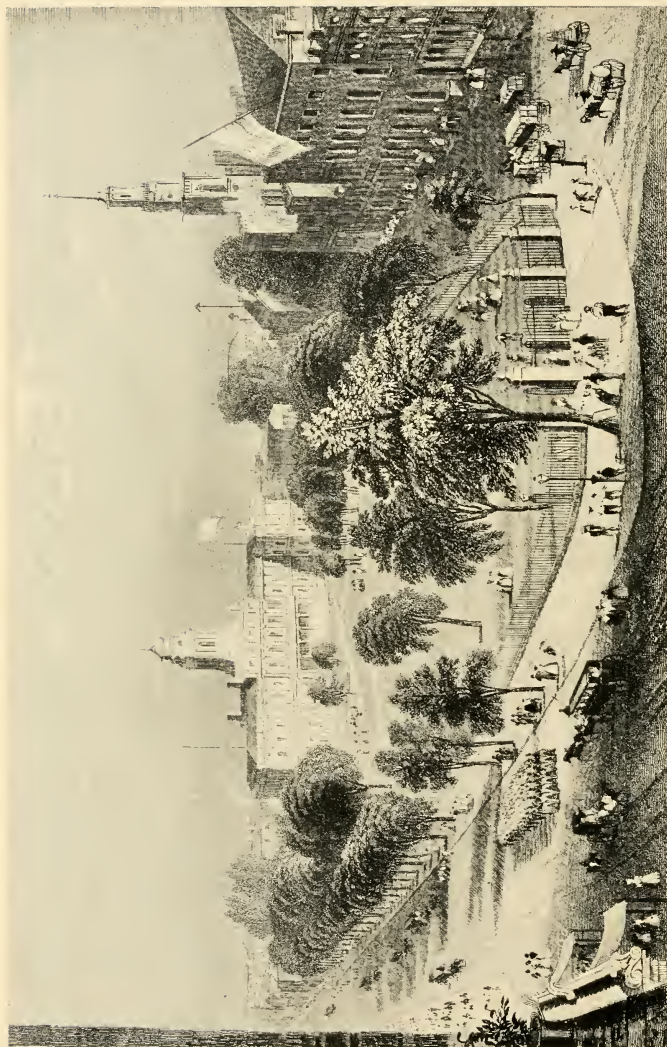
Newburgh was very prominent in the Revolution, and in 1782-83 Washington had his headquarters here in a house now standing. The city has a population of about 30,000.

Poughkeepsie. Here is located Vassar College, a noted institution of learning for girls.

Kingston has a population of about 31,000. The British burned the town October 16, 1777.

The Catskill Mountains are reached by railroad by several routes. These hills cover a large territory which is unsurpassed in scenery, and many beautiful estates have been laid out and high-cost residences built by residents of New York for summer homes.

Albany, the capital of the State of New York, is 145 miles from the city of New York, and has a population of about 125,000. The old capitol was completed in 1808, and in 1869 the present capitol was begun, and has cost more than \$20,000,000. The State library contains 185,000 volumes.



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ATLANTIC AVENUE, ESSEX AND
EAST STREETS,

Opposite the Boston Terminal Station,

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European Plan.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Every Modern Improvement.

Finished, Furnished and Opened in Nineteen
Hundred.



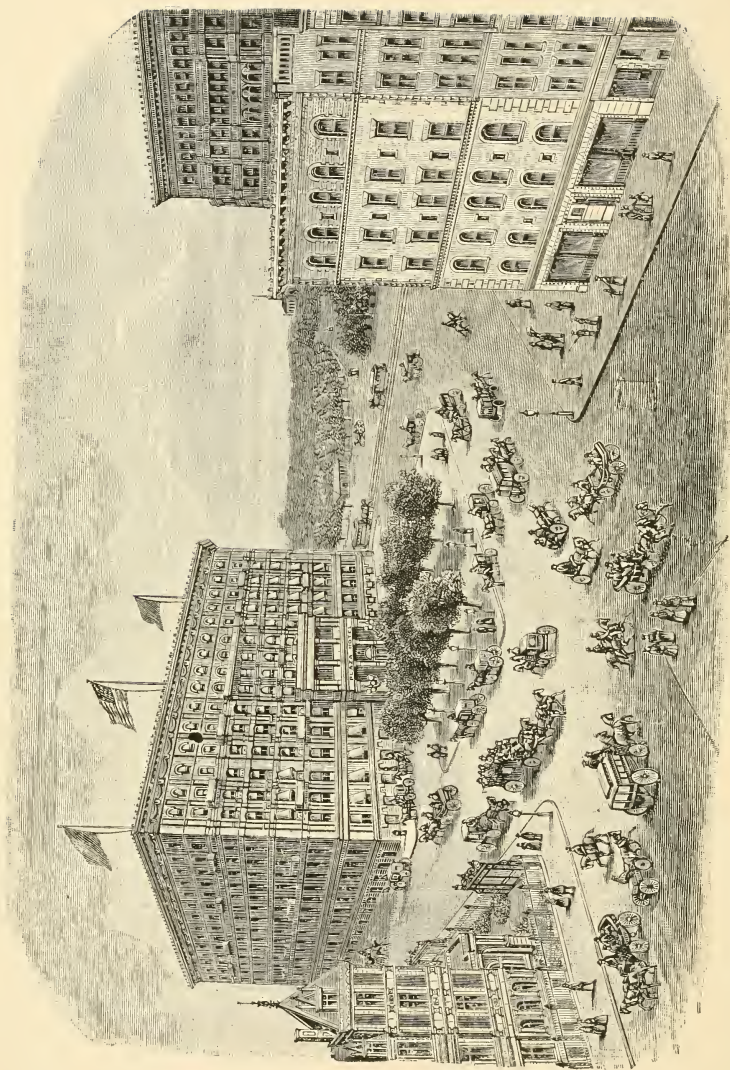
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ROOMS WITHOUT BATH, \$1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARDS.



F. A. HAMMOND, Proprietor.

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from and to above station.

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Plaza Hotels, New York City.



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IN NEW YORK

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Model Hotel of the World. Located at Fifth Avenue entrance to and overlooking Central Park. The centre of the fashionable residential district. Convenient to Metropolitan Opera House and all the best theatres and shops. Fifth Avenue stages and cross-town cars pass the doors, connecting with all surface and elevated roads, bringing all parts of the city within easy reach by public conveyance. This hotel structure is *absolutely fireproof*; maintained on both European and American plans, with cuisine and service of the highest class.

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Also the Hotel Essex, Boston, Mass.



Quaker Oats

AT ALL GROCERS'

LIST OF CONTENTS.

A		Page			Page
Abbey's Theatre.....		45	Bergen Farm (Brooklyn).....		79
Academy of Music (New York).....		35	Berkeley Lyceum.....		49
Academy of Music (Brooklyn).....		77	Berkeley School.....		49
Academy of the Sacred Heart.....		71	Beth-El, Temple.....		65
Ahawath Chesed (Temple).....		69	Bethesda Congregational Church (Brook-		
Albany.....		105	lyn).....		83
All Angels' Church.....		67	Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Synagogue.....		63
All Souls' Church.....	41,	61	Bible House.....		34
All Souls' Church (Brooklyn).....		85	Bijou Theatre.....		47
American Artists, Society of.....		55	Bijou Theatre (Brooklyn).....		85
American Bible Society.....		34	Biographical Society of America.....		33
American Foreign Christian Union.....		38	Blackwell's Island.....		93
American Geographical Society.....		44	Blackwell's Island Ferry.....		93
American Institute.....		45	Bloomingtondale Reformed Church.....		61
American Museum of Natural History.....	59,	65	B'Nai Jeshurun (Temple).....		61
American Seaman's Friend Society.....		15	Board of Foreign Missions of the Presby-		
American Society of Civil Engineers.....		55	terian Church.....		45
American Society of Mechanical Engineers		44	Board of Home Missions.....		45
American Theatre.....		47	Bolivar, Simon, Statue of.....		59
American Tract Society.....		15	Booth's Theatre.....		38
American Water Color Society.....		41	Boulevard, The.....		57
American Yacht Club.....		34	Bowery Theatre (old).....		27
Amphion Theatre (Brooklyn).....		81	Bowling Green ..		7
Amsterdam, Fort.....		7	Brevoort House.....		43
Art Association (Brooklyn).....		77	Brick Presbyterian Church.....		45
Art Students' League.....		55	Bridewell ..		7
Asbury Park.....		104	Bridge Street.....		7
Assay Office, United States.....		19	Bridges Across the Harlem River.....		94
Association of the Bar of New York.....		41	Bristol Hotel.....		47
Association for the Improved Instruction of			Broadway Athenæum.....		33
Deaf Mutes.....		69	Broadway Central Hotel.....		65
Astor House.....		31	Broadway Music Hall.....		44
Astor Library.....		33	Broadway Tabernacle.....		41
Astor Place Opera House.....		20	Broadway Theatre.....		47
Astoria Ferry.....		93	Bronx Borough.....		11
B			Bronx Park.....		73
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.....		25	Brooklyn.....		77
Bank Clearing House.....		17	Brooklyn Art Association.....		85
Baptist Church of the Epiphany.....		61	Brooklyn Borough.....		11
Baptist Tabernacle.....		41	Brooklyn Borough Ferries.....		93
Baptist Temple (Brooklyn).....		81	Brooklyn Bridge.....		27
Bar Association of New York.....		17	Brooklyn Club.....		77
Barnard College.....		69	Brooklyn E. D. School Library.....		85
Barnum's Museum.....		20	Brooklyn Forest.....		87
Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.....		91	Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital and Dis-		
Battery Park.....		13	pensary.....		85
Bay Parkway.....		87	Brooklyn Hospital.....		82
Bay Ridge Parkway.....		87	Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.....		85
Bedford Heights Church (Bergen).....		82	Brooklyn Library.....	77,	85
Bedford Park (Brooklyn).....		81	Brooklyn Music Hall.....		85
Bedloe's Island		91	Brooklyn (South).....		77
Bedloe's Island Ferry.....		93	Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....		82
Beecher Memorial Church.....		85	Broome Street Tabernacle.....		31
Beethoven, Bust of.....		59	Brougham's Lyceum Theatre.....		20
Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....		43	Bryant Park.....		47
Bensonhurst Beach.....		87	Bull's Head Tavern.....		15
			Burns's Coffee House.....		15
			Burns, Statue of.....		59

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	Page		Page
Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.....	82	Collegiate School.....	65
Bushwick Hospital.....	82	Colonial Club.....	63
Bushwick Park.....	85	Columbia Theatre (Brooklyn).....	85
C		Columbia University.....	51
Calumet Club.....	49	Columbus Theatre.....	69
Calvary Cemetery.....	87	Commerce, Bronze Figure of.....	59
Calvary Church.....	39	Concourse Park (Brooklyn).....	87
Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.....	69	Coney Island.....	93
Canarsie Beach.....	87	Congress (First American).....	10
Carroll Park.....	81	Consolidated Petroleum Exchange.....	19
Casino.....	47	Cooper Park (Brooklyn).....	87
Castle Garden.....	15	Cooper, Peter, Statue of.....	31
Castle William.....	91	Cooper Union.....	27
Cathedral of St. John the Divine.....	67, 69	Cooper Union Library.....	33
Catholic Apostolic Church.....	51	Cotton Exchange.....	51
Catskill Mountains.....	105	Court House (Brooklyn).....	77
Cedar Park.....	34	Cox, S. S., Statue of.....	31
Central Avenue.....	75	Crescent Athletic Club (Brooklyn).....	77
Central Baptist Church (Brooklyn).....	82	Criterion Theatre (Brooklyn).....	81
Central Congregational Church (Brooklyn).....	83	Crotona Park.....	73
Central Methodist Episcopal Church (Brooklyn).....	83	Crystal Palace.....	47
Central Opera House.....	61	Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church (Brooklyn).....	83
Central Park.....	57, 59, 61	Custom House (first).....	7
Central Presbyterian Church.....	51	Cypress Hills Cemetery (Newtown).....	89
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	25	D	
Central Throat Hospital (Brooklyn).....	82	Daly's Theatre.....	43
Central Turn-Verein.....	61	Declaration of Independence.....	9
Century Club.....	49	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.....	25
Cervantes, Bust of.....	59	De Peyster, Abraham, Statue of.....	27
Chamber of Commerce.....	9, 20	Disciples of Christ (Church).....	51
Chelsea.....	89	Dobbs Ferry.....	104
Chickering Hall.....	38	Dodge, William E., Statue of.....	44
Christian Alliance.....	44	Dry Dock (South Brooklyn).....	79
Christ Church.....	63	Duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.....	9
Church of the Ascension.....	34	Dyckman Street Bridge.....	94
Church of the Covenant.....	47	Dyke's Beach.....	87
Church of the Heavenly Rest.....	65	E	
Church of the Holy Trinity.....	69	East River.....	89, 91
Church of the Incarnation.....	44	East River Bridge (New).....	34
Church of the Messiah.....	44	East River Park.....	65
Church of the New Jerusalem.....	44	East Side Lands (Brooklyn).....	85
Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel.....	67	Eastern Parkway (Brooklyn).....	81
Church of the Pilgrims.....	85	Eastern Parkway Extension (Brooklyn).....	81
Church of Reconciliation.....	83	Eden Musee.....	38
Church of the Strangers.....	51	Eighth Avenue Bridge.....	94
Church of the Transfiguration.....	43	Elevated Railways.....	53, 55
City Directory (first).....	9	Eltingville (Staten Island).....	89
City Hall.....	10	Emanu-El (Temple).....	47
City Hall (Brooklyn).....	77	Empire Hotel.....	61
City Hall Park (Brooklyn).....	81	Empire Theatre.....	47
City Hall Park.....	9	Empire Theatre (Brooklyn).....	85
City Park (Brooklyn).....	85	Erastina (Staten Island).....	89
Claremont Park.....	73	Erie Railroad.....	25
Clifton (Staten Island).....	82	Everett House.....	37
Clinton Avenue Congregational Church (Brooklyn).....	83	Evergreen Cemetery (Newtown).....	87
Coffee Exchange.....	19	Excelsior Club.....	77
College Point Ferry.....	94	Exports (Domestic).....	23
College of the City of New York.....	39	Exports (Foreign).....	23, 25
College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.....	63	F	
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	63	Faith Home for Incurables.....	82
Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.....	49	Federal Building (Brooklyn).....	77
		Ferries.....	93, 94



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

PALISADES (FROM AN OLD PRINT).

	Page		Page
Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.....	49	Grant Statue (Brooklyn).....	87
Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church.....	49	Gravesend Bay.....	91
Fifth Avenue Hotel.....	43	Greeley, Horace, Statue of.....	31
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.....	51	Greene Avenue Baptist Church (Brooklyn).....	83
Fifth Avenue Theatre.....	43	Greenwood Baptist Church.....	83
First Baptist Church.....	65, 67	Greenwood Cemetery.....	87
First Baptist Church (Brooklyn).....	82	Grenoble Hotel.....	55
First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem.....	69		
First Ferry (Brooklyn).....	79	H	
First M. E. Church (Brooklyn).....	82	Hale, Nathan, Statue of.....	19
First Moravian Church.....	44	Hall of Records (Brooklyn).....	77
First Presbyterian Church.....	35	Hall of Records.....	9
First Reformed Episcopal Church.....	57	Halleck, Statue of.....	59
First Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	35	Hamilton Club (Brooklyn).....	77
First Unitarian Congregational Society.....	81	Hamilton Fish Park.....	33
Flatbush Free Library (Brooklyn).....	81	Hancock Monument.....	73
Fort Columbus.....	91	Harbor of New York.....	89
Fort Hamilton.....	91	Harlem Club.....	69
Fort Hamilton Park.....	87	Harlem Opera House.....	69
Fort Hamilton Parkway.....	81	Harlem River.....	91
Fort Hancock.....	93	Harmonie Club.....	47
Fort Lafayette.....	91	Harrigan's Theatre.....	44
Fort Lee Ferry.....	94	Hart's Island Ferry.....	94
Fort Schuyler.....	91	Heights, The (Brooklyn).....	77
Fort Slocum.....	91	Hell Gate.....	91
Fort Totten.....	91	Herald Square Theatre.....	44
Fort Washington.....	9, 73	High Bridge.....	71
Fort Wood.....	91	High Bridge Park.....	75
Fourteenth Street Theatre.....	35	Highland Park.....	85
Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (Brooklyn).....	83	Hill, The (Brooklyn).....	77
Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.....	39	Historical Hall (Brooklyn).....	85
Fraunce's Tavern.....	15	Hoboken.....	103
Franconi's Hippodrome.....	45	Hoboken Ferries.....	94
Franklin, Benjamin, Statue of.....	27	Hoffman House.....	39
Free Circulating Library.....	19	Holland House.....	45
Free Lending Library.....	81	Holland Society of New York.....	34
Free Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.....	37	Holy Communion Church.....	38
French's Hotel.....	17	Holy Trinity Church (Brooklyn).....	81
Friends' Meeting House.....	38	Home for Consumptives (Brooklyn).....	82
Fulton Street (Brooklyn).....	77	Hudson Park.....	29
		Hudson River.....	89, 104, 105
G		Huguenots (Staten Island).....	87
Gallows.....	9	Huguenot Graveyard (Staten Island).....	89
Garden Theatre.....	43	Humboldt, Bust of.....	59
Garrick Theatre.....	44	Hunt, Richard M. (Memorial).....	44
Gayety Theatre (Brooklyn).....	85	Hyde & Behman's Theatre.....	81
General Theological Seminary.....	38		
Gerlach Hotel.....	43	I	
German Hospital (Brooklyn).....	82	Imperial Hotel.....	45
Germania Theatre.....	34	Imports (Foreign), New York.....	21
Gifford's (Staten Island).....	89	Indian Hunter.....	59
Gilsey House.....	43	Irving Place Theatre.....	37
Girls' High School.....	35	Irving Square.....	85
Golden Eagle Inn.....	17	Irvington.....	104
Governor's Island.....	91		
Governor's Island Ferry.....	94	J	
Governors of New York.....	99, 101	Jail (New).....	9
Grace Church.....	35	Jeanette Park.....	35
Gramercy Park.....	39	Jefferson Hotel.....	37
Grand Army of the Republic.....	34	Jersey City.....	103
Grand Central Station.....	35	Jersey City Ferries.....	93
Grand Opera House.....	38	John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.....	31
Grand Opera House (Brooklyn).....	81	John Street Theatre.....	15
Grand Union Hotel.....	55	Judson Memorial Baptist Church.....	41
		Jumel Mansion.....	73, 75
		Junction with Hudson River (Ship Canal Bridge).....	94

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K		Page		Page
Kenisco Cemetery.....	75	Marlboro (Hotel).....	45	
Kennedy House.....	20	Masonic Temple.....	39	
Kings County Hospital.....	85	Mayors of New York.....	102, 103	
Kingston.....	105	Mazzini, Bust of.....	59	
Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	83	McGowan's Pass.....	61	
Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Epis- copal Church (Brooklyn).....	82	Memorial Hall.....	81	
Knickerbocker Club.....	65	Memorial Hospital for Women and Chil- dren.....	83	
Knickerbocker Theatre.....	45	Memorial Presbyterian Church.....	82	
Koster & Bial's Theatre.....	47	Menagerie.....	61	
Krigger's, Martin (tavern).....	15	Mercantile Library.....	33	
L		Merchants' Coffee House.....	15	
Ladies' Christian Union.....	34	Methodist Book Concern.....	38	
Law Library (Brooklyn).....	81	Methodist Episcopal Hospital.....	83	
La Montagne Tavern.....	15	Methodist Historical Society.....	55	
Laura Keene's Varieties.....	33	Methodist Mission House.....	38	
Lawyers' Club.....	17	Metropolitan Club.....	59	
Lee Avenue Congregational Church (Brook- lyn).....	83	Metropolitan College of Music.....	37	
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	25	Metropolitan Hotel.....	41	
Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church.....	69	Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	59	
Lenox Library.....	63	Metropolitan Opera House.....	47	
Lenox Lyceum.....	57	Metropolis Theatre.....	71	
Lewis Avenue Congregational Church.....	83	Middle Collegiate Church.....	33	
Lexington Avenue Opera House.....	55	Middle Dutch Church.....	19	
Library of the New York Academy of Medicine.....	47	Midland Beach.....	89	
Lincoln Club.....	77	Military Department of the East.....	91	
Lincoln Terrace.....	87	Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States.....	17	
Linnæan Society.....	65	Miner's Bowery Theatre.....	29	
Linton Park.....	87	Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre.....	43	
London Theatre.....	29	Montauk Club.....	77	
Long Branch.....	104	Montauk Theatre.....	81	
Long Island College Hospital.....	83	Moore, Thomas, Bust of.....	59	
Long Island Historical Society.....	77, 85	Morningside Heights.....	71, 73	
Long Island Railroad.....	27	Morningside Park.....	71	
Long Island Sound.....	89, 91	Morris & Essex Railroad.....	25	
Long Island Throat and Lung Hospital.....	83	Mount Hope Cemetery.....	75	
Lotos Club.....	41	Mount Morris Square.....	73	
Lutheran Cemetery.....	87	Mount St. Vincent Academy.....	75	
Lutherisches Hospital.....	82	Mulberry Bend Park.....	39	
Lyceum Theatre.....	38	Municipal Building (Brooklyn).....	77	
M		Murray Hill.....	45	
Macomb's Dam (Public Bridge).....	94	Murray Hill Hotel.....	45	
Madison Avenue Baptist Church.....	41	Murray Hill Theatre.....	45	
Madison Avenue Bridge.....	90	Music Hall.....	51	
Madison Avenue Hotel.....	61	N		
Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.....	57	Narrows, The.....	91	
Madison Avenue Reformed Church.....	57	Nassau Street Theatre.....	15	
Madison Square.....	41	National Academy of Design.....	39	
Madison Square Baptist Church.....	39	National Guard of Brooklyn.....	79	
Madison Square Garden.....	41	National Guard of New York.....	27	
Madison Square Theatre.....	41	National Society of New England Women.....	67	
Majestic Hotel.....	3	Naval Reserve (Brooklyn).....	79	
Manhattan Athletic Club.....	49	Naval Reserve (New York).....	27	
Manhattan Borough.....	11	Navy Yard (Brooklyn).....	79	
Manhattan Club.....	41	Negro Plot.....	9	
Manhattan College.....	69	New Amsterdam.....	5	
Manhattan Island.....	5	Newburgh.....	105	
Manhattan Square.....	65	New England Baptist Church.....	83	
Manhattan Theatre.....	47	New England Society.....	29	
Mansion House (Brooklyn).....	77	New Jersey Midland Railroad.....	25	
Marble Collegiate Church.....	41	Ncw Jersey Northern Railroad.....	25	
Margaret Louisa Home.....	37	New Jersey Shore.....	103, 104	

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	Price		Price
Arnold Arboretum25	Lowell City25
Ashmont, Dorchester, and West Roxbury25	Lynn City25
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Boston Harbor, Bird's-eye View10	Onset Village25
Brockton City25	Pittsfield City25
Brookline Town25	Plymouth Town25
Cambridge City25	Providence, R. I.25
Chelsea and vicinity25	Revere Town and vicinity25
Dedham and Needham25	Salem City25
Everett City and vicinity25	Somerville City25
Fall River City25	Springfield City25
Fitchburg City25	Taunton City25
Gloucester City25	Winthrop Town25
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	Page
New York Academy of Sciences.....	51
New York Athletic Club.....	57
New York Club.....	45
New York College of Dentistry.....	19
New York College of Music.....	57
New York Conservatory of Music.....	38
New York, First Settlement.....	5, 7, 9
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.....	55
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.....	55
New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad...	25
New York (Greater), Assessed Valuation of Real Estate.....	13
New York Historical Society.....	43
New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	61
New York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb.....	75
New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society	33
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children.....	51
New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School.....	38
New York, Population.....	11
New York and New Jersey Bridge.....	61
New York & Putnam Railroad.....	27
New York Society Library.....	33
New York Southern Society.....	41
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad.....	25
New York Stock Exchange.....	17
New York Theatre.....	49
New York Trade School.....	63
New York Turn-Verein.....	67
New York Typographical Society.....	27
New York Yacht Club.....	63
Niblo's Theatre.....	31
Normal College for Women.....	63
Normandie, Hotel.....	45
North Baptist Church.....	35
North Brother Island Ferry.....	94
North River.....	89, 91
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital.....	82
Nyack.....	104

O

Obelisk.....	59
Ocean Grove.....	103
Ocean Hill Baptist Church.....	83
Ocean Parkway.....	81
Odd Fellows, Headquarters.....	65
Ohio Society of New York.....	65
Old Dutch Vauxhall.....	17
Old Guard of New York.....	35
Olympia Theatre.....	49
Oratorio Society.....	55
Oxford Club.....	77

P

Parade Ground.....	87
Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street Bridge.....	94
Park Avenue Hotel.....	44
Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.	67
Park Plaza.....	79

Park Presbyterian Church.....	67
Park Theatre.....	15, 38, 45
Park Theatre (Brooklyn).....	81
Pearl Street.....	7
Peekskill.....	105
Pelham Bay Park.....	73
Pennsylvania Ave. Congregational Church	82
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	25
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.....	25
Philharmonic Society.....	37
Phillips Presbyterian Church.....	65
Pierpont House.....	77
Piers, East River.....	95, 96
Piers, Manhattan Borough.....	95
Piers, North River.....	95
Pilgrim, The (Bronze Statue).....	59
Plaza Hotel.....	57
Plymouth Church.....	81
Population of New York.....	11, 13
Port Richmond.....	89
Post Office (first).....	9
Post Office.....	17
Post Office Building (Brooklyn).....	77
Potter's Field.....	43
Poughkeepsie.....	105
Pratt Institute.....	85
Presbyterian House.....	35
Prince's Bay.....	89
Printing Press (first).....	11
Proctor's Pleasure Palace.....	55
Proctor's Theatre.....	38
Produce Exchange.....	51
Progress Club.....	61
Prohibition Park.....	89
Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church...	83
Prospect Park.....	79
Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen.....	34
Puritan Congregational Church.....	82

Q

Quarantine Station.....	91
Queens Borough.....	11
Queens Borough Ferries.....	94

R

Racquet and Tennis Club.....	49
Randall's Island.....	93
Randall's Island Ferry.....	94
Rapid Transit.....	53
Red Bank.....	89
Red Hook Park.....	85
Republican Union League Club (Brooklyn)	77
Richmond.....	89
Richmond Borough.....	11
Richmond Borough Ferry.....	94
Riverside Park.....	73
Riverside Presbyterian Church.....	71
Rodolph Sholom (Temple).....	61
Roman Catholic Hospital (Brooklyn).....	82
Rossville.....	89
Royal Exchange.....	9
Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church...	63

S

Sailors' Snug Harbor.....	89
Salvation Army.....	17

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	Page		Page
Sandy Hook.....	89, 93	St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church...	83
San Remo Hotel.....	63	St. Mary the Virgin Church.....	49
Saratoga Square (Brooklyn).....	85	St. Mary's General Hospital.....	82
Savoy Hotel.....	57	St. Mary's Park.....	73
Schiller, Bust of.....	61	St. Matthew's Church.....	31
Scott Presbyterian Church.....	67	St. Michael's Church.....	67
Scottish Rite Hall.....	43	St. Nicholas Avenue.....	73
Second Avenue Bridge.....	94	St. Nicholas Club.....	49
Second Baptist Church (Brooklyn).....	63	St. Nicholas Hotel.....	31
Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem.....	69	Stony Point.....	104
Second Presbyterian Church (Brooklyn)...	83	St. Patrick's Cathedral.....	49
Second Unitarian Church (Brooklyn).....	83	St. Patrick's Church.....	25
Seventh Regiment (Bronze Figure).....	59	St. Paul's Chapel.....	31
Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church	33	St. Paul's Churchyard.....	31
Shaarai Tephila (Temple).....	67	St. Peter's Church.....	25
Shakespeare, Statue of.....	59	St. Peter's Hospital.....	83
Shearith Israel (Temple).....	63	St. Peter's Lutheran Church.....	49
Sing Sing.....	104	St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church....	44
Sir Walter Scott, Statue of.....	61	St. Thomas Church.....	57
Sixth Avenue Baptist Church (Brooklyn)..	82	Stuyvesant Square.....	39
Slave Market.....	9	Sub-Treasury (U. S.).....	19
Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen.....	17	Sunnyside.....	104
Sons of Liberty.....	9	Sunset Park.....	85
South Beach.....	89	Swedish Evangelical Bethesda Church....	49
South Reformed Dutch Church.....	45	Symphony Society.....	55
Southern Boulevard.....	75		
Speedway, The.....	73	T	
Spytten Duyvil Creek Bridge.....	94	Tammany Hall General Committee.....	35
Stage (first).....	9	Tammany Society.....	35
Standard Theatre.....	45	Tarrytown.....	104
Stapleton.....	89	Tavern (first).....	15
Star Theatre (New York).....	35	Teachers' College.....	71
Star Theatre (Brooklyn).....	81	Thalia Theatre.....	27
Staten Island Ferry.....	94	Theatre (early).....	15
Steamships (Coast).....	96, 97	Third Avenue Bridge.....	94
Steamships (Transatlantic).....	97	Third Avenue Theatre.....	45
Steinway Hall.....	37	Third Unitarian Church (Brooklyn).....	83
St. Andrew's Church.....	69	Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Dutch Church.....	44
St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church.	65	Tombs, The.....	51
St. Andrew's Society.....	39	Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.	82
St. Agnes Chapel.....	67	Tompkins Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.....	82
St. Augustine's Chapel.....	29	Tompkins Park.....	81
St. Bartholomew's Church.....	49	Tompkins Square.....	34
St. Catharine's Hospital.....	85	Tompkinsville.....	89
St. Chrysostom's Chapel.....	47	Tony Pastor's Theatre.....	35
St. David's Society.....	39	Tottenville.....	89
St. Denis Hotel.....	35	Travisville.....	89
St. Francis Xavier Church.....	37	Trinity Chapel.....	39
St. Francis Xavier College.....	37	Trinity Church.....	9, 29
St. George (Staten Island).....	89	Trinity Church Cemetery.....	71
St. George's Church.....	37	Trinity Churchyard.....	29
St. George Hotel (Brooklyn).....	77	Tripler Hall.....	20
St. George's Society.....	29		
St. Giles Home.....	82		
St. James Church.....	63	U	
St. James Lutheran Church.....	65	Union Club.....	65
St. James Methodist Episcopal Church....	69	Union League Club.....	47
St. James Protestant Episcopal Church (Brooklyn).....	83	Union Service Club.....	44
St. John's Burying Ground.....	29	Union Square.....	37
St. John's Chapel.....	29	Union Square Hotel.....	37
St. John's Hospital.....	83	Union Square Theatre.....	35
St. Luke's Church.....	71	Union Theological Seminary.....	63
St. Mark's Church.....	34	Unitarian Society.....	38
St. Mark's Hotel.....	57	United States Court Building (Brooklyn)..	77
		United States Naval Hospital.....	85

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	Page
University of the City of New York.....	43
University Place Presbyterian Church.....	31
Upper Bay	89

V

Van Cortlandt Park.....	73
Vauxhall	17
Victoria Theatre.....	47

W

Wagner Society	55
Wallack's Theatre.....	44
Ward's Island Ferry.....	94
Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church	83
Washington Bridge.....	71
Washington, General George.....	9
Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.	71
Washington and Lafayette Statues.....	71
Washington Park (Brooklyn).....	81
Washington Square.....	43
Washington Street (Brooklyn).....	77
Webb's Academy.....	75
Webster, Statue of.....	59
Weehawken	103
Weehawken Ferries.....	94
West End Avenue Collegiate Church.....	65
West End Baptist Church (Brooklyn).....	81
West End Presbyterian Church.....	67
Westminster Presbyterian Church.....	39
West New Brighton	89
West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street Bridge	94
West Point.....	105
West Presbyterian Church.....	47

	Page
West Shore and the Ontario & Western Railroads	25
West Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street Bridge.....	94
Willett's Point	91
Williams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.....	83
Williamsburg	77
Willis Avenue Bridge.....	94
Windsor Theatre	29
Winthrop Park.....	81
Women's Auxiliary Board Missions.....	33
Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Chil- dren	59
Women's Prison Association.....	33
Woodlawn Cemetery.....	75

Y

Yonkers.....	104
Young Men's Christian Association (New York).....	38
Young Men's Christian Association (Brook- lyn).....	77
Young Men's Christian Association Library	39
Young Men's Institute.....	29
Young Women's Christian Association (New York)	37
Young Women's Christian Association (Brooklyn)	81

Z

Zichron Ephraim (Synagogue).....	61
Zion and St. Timothy (Church).....	57

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page		Page
Astor Library.....	32	Lenox Library.....	62
Bowling Green.....	14	Madison Square Park.....	40
Bridge in Central Park.....	56	Martyrs' Monument, Trinity Churchyard..	28
Broadway.....	36	Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park,	68
Brooklyn Bridge.....	26	Museum of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and	
Castle Garden and the Harbor.....	88	Sciences.....	84
Central Bridge, One Hundred and Fifty-		Museum of Natural History.....	64
fifth Street.....	46	Old Tombs Prison.....	52
Central Park at Eighty-sixth Street.....	66	Olympia Theatre.....	48
City Hall and Park.....	8	Palisades.....	114
City Hall and Park (old picture).....	106	Pilgrim Statue.....	6
City Hall and Printing House Square.....	2	Plaza Hotel.....	108
Columbia College Library.....	50	Plymouth Church.....	80
Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue		Post Office.....	16
and East Ninety-fourth Street.....	98	Printing House Square.....	22
Entrance to Brooklyn Bridge.....	76	Produce Exchange.....	54
Entrance to Prospect Park.....	78	Seventh Regiment Armory.....	86
Grand Central Station.....	24	Seventy-first Regiment Armory.....	42
Grant's Tomb.....	72	St. Paul's Church and Churchyard.....	30
Herald Building.....	74	The Obelisk.....	58
High Bridge, One Hundred and Seventy-		Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Ave-	
fifth Street.....	70	nue and Sixty-second Street.....	100
Hotel Plaza.....	108	Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue and	
Hudson River.....	90, 92	Broadway.....	12
Lake in Central Park.....	60	U. S. Sub-Treasury and Assay Office.....	18

JUN 28 1900

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1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
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10
11
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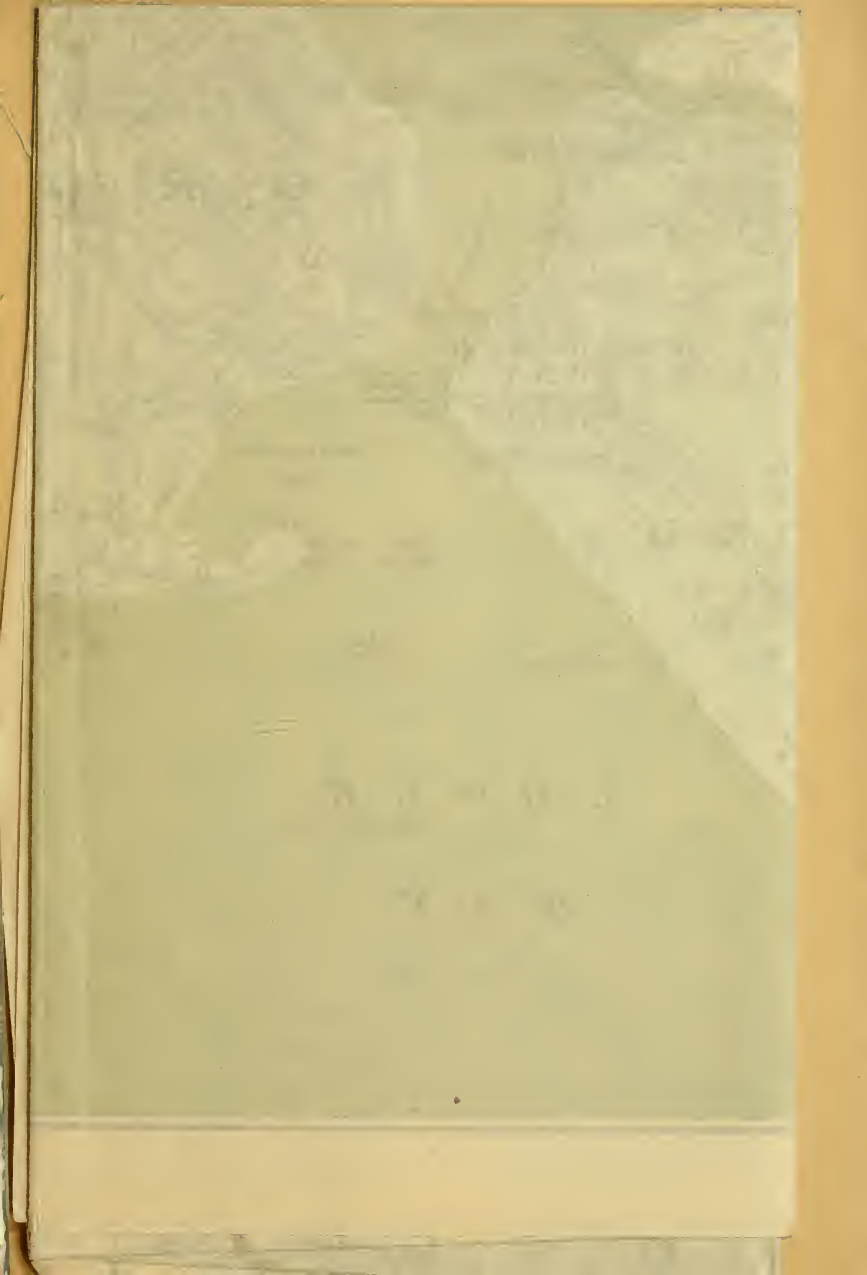




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